



Souvenir of Alberta

BEING A GENERAL RESUMÉ OF THE PROVINCE, WITH
PORTRAITS, ENGRAVINGS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF
A NUMBER OF THE MEN WHO HAVE
HELPED TO BUILD THIS GREAT
NEW PROVINCE OF THE
WEST

1906

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*Just laws are no restraint upon the freedom
of the Good, for the good man desires nothing
which a just law will interfere with.*

FROUDE—SHORT STORIES.

FOREWORD

A people who take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote posterity.

—MACAULAY.



TO PERPETUATE in a graphic and lively form somewhat of the present thrilling and spectacular epoch in the history of this Province, and exhibit to its people a striking portraiture of the chief actors, events and items of interest therein; to show forth in vivid colors the earlier history of the "Last West"—the hurry and struggle, the unrest and the labors, the failures and successes, the pleasures and privations of its founders, in accounts of their activities given by themselves; to display the present state of progress and prosperity, and the mighty achievements in industrial and commercial life which have followed in the wake of the pioneers, that race of veritable heroes; and to indicate in a measure the trend of action and the results to which it points, is the purpose of this work.

It will contain portraits and short biographies of the Lieutenant-Governor and Cabinet Ministers, the members of the first Parliament of Alberta, and other public functionaries, sketches and engravings of the progressive men of the Province in earlier and later days—those who came hither when all was a wilderness, and by their prowess and strength of character bade the opposing forces of Nature "stand ruled," and those who have since carried forward the work of development and improvement with such amazing progress. It will also give a comprehensive view of the various industries and lines of productive energy which have distinguished the people of Alberta above those of most sections, and will be illustrated with beautiful cuts of public buildings, hives of industry, scenes of natural grandeur, and monuments of the taste and culture of the all-conquering citizenship of the Province.



ALBERTA—THE PAST

"We live in deeds, not years."

THE new province of Alberta having been for many years a part of the North-West Territories, it will be necessary, in this brief and fragmentary review of her short but sparkling history, to make mention of events and incidents which occurred in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, in order to preserve unity and sequence in this narrative.

DISCOVERY AND EARLY HISTORY.

While we cannot, except in a relative sense, call anything on this side of the Atlantic old, in many portions of the continent the march of progress has been as stately, the aims of enterprise have been as high, the scope of achievement has been as wide, comprehensive and substantial, and the beneficial results of activity have been as noble in their character and as lasting in their value, as all that has been accomplished in many portions of the world which have the majesty of centuries of earnest and fruitful effort in their chronicles. This is no small measure of the case with Alberta, which has been known to the geographers for nearly 200 years, but has made no sign or sound in the great world of commerce and industry, or the mighty empire of intellect, until within the last quarter of a century.

In 1731 Pere Messenger accompanied Sieur Varennes on his expedition west of Lake Superior, and was the first Christian priest to visit what was then known as Rupert's Land, and so named in honor of Rupert, Prince of England and Bohemia, and a nephew of Charles I. of England, and also the first head of the Hudson's Bay Company. Verandrye, a son of the Seigneur of Varennes, who had served in armies in Europe as well as in America, conceived the idea of exploring the country of the North-West. The scheme was approved by Beauharnois, the Governor, but the French ministry would not aid the enterprise; so Verandrye formed a trading company, and in 1731 set out for Lake Superior, taking with him the priest Pere Messenger, mentioned above. Although the Government rendered him no assistance, the daring explorer was empowered and expected to take possession in the name of the King of France of all the new country discovered by him. Verandrye, however, between 1731 and 1733 devoted himself more to establishing trade for his company than to making explorations on behalf of the French King; and as his followers were bold, active and enterprising men, they carried their operations far into the interior. Starting from

Kaministiquia, where a fort had been established in 1717 by Lieut. Robertal de Lanoue, they passed westward erecting Fort St. Petér, and in 1732 Fort St. Charles, on the Lake of the Woods. They then followed Winnipeg river, and on its banks erected Fort Maurepus. From this point they continued their explorations across Lake Dauphin, Swan Lake and Red Deer River, and then along the Saskatchewan up to the two junctions of that mighty waterway. Verandrye's son reached the Mountains on January 1st, 1743, and had the awe inspiring sensation and the memorable record of being the first white man who ever gazed upon the spurs of the Northern Rockies. In 1748, five years later, his father ascended the Saskatchewan, and was about to cross the Rockies when death overtook him on December 6th, 1749.

The Verandrye's are credited with the building of Fort Dauphin at the head of Lake Manitoba, Fort de la Reine at the head of Lake Winnipeg, and Fort Rouge, at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine rivers (now Winnipeg). They are also said to have penetrated as far as the Yellowstone River, and to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, so presumably they must be called the discoverers of Alberta. In 1752 a relative of the Verandryes named Niverville, established Fort JonQuiere at the foot of the mountains. On the site of this fort a century later Captain Brisebois of the Mounted Police founded a post bearing the name. This post has in turn given way to the city of Calgary.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

In 1670 a vast grant of land and franchises was made by His Majesty, King Charles II. of England, to what has been known the world over for more than two centuries as the Hudson's Bay Company, but is quaintly denominated in the royal grant as "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay." This grant consisted of the trade and commerce of all those seas, straits, bays, rivers, lakes, creeks and sounds, in latitude they should be, that lay within the entrance of the straits commonly called Hudson's Straits, together with all the lands and territories upon the countries, coasts and confines of the seas, bays, etc., aforesaid, that were not already granted or possessed by any of His Majesty's subjects, this land to be called Ruperts' Land and to constitute one of His Majesty's colonies. It is needless to describe at any length the achievements of this great corporation. Its name is written in every language of the civilized

world, and its doings formed part of the commercial history of every clime and tongue on the globe redeemed from barbarism, and many not so redeemed. Under its beneficent sway over the immense territory and with the enormous power granted to it, the western prairies of British North America were for nearly two centuries the happy hunting grounds of thousands of Indians—happy from their point of view—for did not the buffalo furnish them with all the necessities of their simple life—food, clothing and shelter—while the Hudson's Bay Company supplied its few small luxuries? Their inter-tribal wars were a part of their nature, and, evil as they might appear to the philanthropist, were to them the wine of life, the ecstasy of existence. The building of the Union Pacific Railway through the southern plains had driven the buffalo northward; and the easy access to the country, afforded by the railway, enabled and induced a dangerous class of adventurers and desperadoes to penetrate to the far West and engage in so-called trade with the Indians. The buffalo existed then in such immense quantities that the earth actually trembled, at times, beneath their myriad hoofs, when the mighty herds stampeded in an agony of terror before their ruthless destroyers. About this time, that is in 1869, the Hudson's Bay Company surrendered to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, the territory granted to it in 1670, but held on to the greater part of its trade franchises. Its control over the Indians was thus lost with most disastrous consequences. The Company's method of providing against treachery on the part of its savage or semi-savage patrons and thus keeping them in subjection, may be inferred from what was written of Mountain House, one of its most remarkable posts, by a visitor there in 1840. "Every precaution known to the requirements or dictated by experience, has been put into force to prevent the possibility of a surprise during a trade. Bars and bolts, and places for firing down at the Indians who are making a trade abound everywhere. So dreaded is the name borne by the Blackfeet that it is thus their trading post has been conducted." With this sort of salutary discipline withdrawn, which was at the same time a protection to the Indians themselves, it is not difficult to imagine what resulted from an invasion by hosts of toughs and acolytes of lawlessness which followed the building of the railroad, attending that great event like the umbra of some radiant planet on the sunless side of space. A campaign of extermination was inaugurated by the strangers from the south of us, in which the Indians, released from former wholesome restraints, gladly joined, never realizing until it was too late that they were its victims along with the buffalo, the stimulus to their prowess. A boom in robes set in, com-

petition became keen, and whiskey, the curse of Whites and Indians alike, was made the principal currency of the trade. Legitimate traders were outbid and their business was ruined by the unscrupulous whiskey traders. Fort Benton, Montana, became the distributing point and depot of their operations, and Fort Garry lost its prestige as the great robe market. The Indians, always ready for intoxicants, were given whiskey, and when drunk, robbed of their robes. If they resisted the outrage they were brutally murdered. A veritable reign of terror was on, and the Western plains became the scene of indescribable, debauchery, revolting in its fiendish cruelty, and disgraceful to the civilization of which it was the deplorable offshoot.

LAW AND ORDER PROVIDED FOR.

At this critical juncture the governmental genius of the British people, which is always superior to the emergency at hand, arose and bade the lawless elements "stand ruled." The Wolseley expedition was triumphant in re-establishing order, and to the end that its fruits might not be lost, and also because the hour was ripe, a centre of government was established near the former turbulence by the erection of Manitoba into a province with a complete system and all the requisites of local autonomy, and Adams Archibald, a Nova Scotian lawyer of distinction at its head as Lieutenant-Governor. This province has gloriously gone forward toward the fulfilment of the high promise of its infancy, but its erection was soon found to be a wholly inadequate provision for the vast territory of which it was but "one square on the checker board," as Lord Dufferin afterward so aptly called it. Other means of grace were found necessary to persuade or compel the farther West to a more civilized and law-abiding regime, and they were speedily provided.

THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

In 1872 Captain Louis de-Plainval, who was then in command of the Provincial Police in Manitoba, prepared a complete plan for the organization, equipment and distribution of a mounted constabulary in the territories. This he submitted for consideration to Sir John A. MacDonald, and he was so well pleased with it that he determined to adopt it, and at one time intended to place De Plainval in command of the force. On May 23rd, 1873, a bill for the administration of Justice and the establishment of a Police Force in the North-West Territories was assented to. It was not, however, until the following September that active steps were taken for the organization of the Force; and as it was the intention of the Government to

send the men over the Dawson road, but little time was found for the selection of candidates for enlistment. In October, 1873, about 150 men, in small and straggling parties, found their way into the province, and were quartered at the Stone Fort. Owing to the sad havoc the whiskey traders were again making among the Indians, it was decided to raise the force to its full strength of 300 men, and to thoroughly equip it for service. Arrangements were made at once for a supply of arms, ammunition, stores of every description, field-guns, horses, and other requisites. In June, 1874, a force of 16 officers, 207 men, and 244 horses left Toronto via the United States, arriving at Dufferin on the boundary line of Manitoba on June 19th. On the 10th July, a start was made for the far West. The train, when fully on the way, was probably the largest that ever passed over the plains, it being when closed up, a mile and a half long, and sometimes, when straggling, it was fully five miles in length from advanced to rear guard. After a long and tedious march it reached the Hudson's Bay Company's post on the Qu'Appelle, where the party was hospitably received by Mr. McLean, the officer in charge. The men had travelled 363 miles in fifteen and one-half days, or an average of about 24 miles a day, without seeing a single human habitation on the way. From Qu'Appelle, the force made its way to Fort Pelly, arriving there on the 21st October, after much suffering from cold. There a division was left in charge, and the route was once more taken for Fort Ellice, where a few men were stationed, the remainder of the force starting back on the return to Dufferin, where they arrived in November. It was the commencement of the enforcement of law and order in the North-West Territory. For the credit of the Dominion and of humanity, it was absolutely necessary that a stop should be put to the disgraceful scenes, that were daily being enacted on the Bow and Belly rivers, and in the Cypress Hills. As the work of preventing lawlessness and violence in the North-West was to be intrusted to the Mounted Police, it had been decided to raise the force to its full strength, and on its arrival at Dufferin it was divided into six divisions or troops, and started on the expedition which we have briefly referred to, and at which veterans might well have faltered. Day after day on the march, night after night on picquet or guard, and working at high pressure during four months from daylight until dark, not a man grumbled or shirked his duty. Thus early in the day did the Mounted Police earn a name for themselves as brave and steadfast soldiers, a name which they have kept untarnished until the present day. The strength and distribution of the force in November, 1877, in Alberta, were as follows:—

	Constables of all ranks	Horses
Fort McLeod	113	133
Fort Calgary	27	43
Fort Saskatchewan	23	20
Milk River	3	5
Pinto Horse Butte	6	13
	172	214

This was from a total of 329 men and 315 horses in the force. The total force in November, 1905, consisted of 585 men and 513 horses, 38 officers, 478 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 69 interpreters.

Until the organization of the Government of the North-West in 1876, prisoners arrested in the North-West Territory had to be conveyed to Manitoba for trial, sometimes over a distance of 700 or 800 miles. With the organization provision was made for the administration of justice and the police were relieved of this extra task, which allowed them to give more attention to their duties in the Territories. The American Indians about this time gave a great deal of trouble by coming over the line and invading the country which was claimed by the Blackfeet as their hunting ground. Horses were stolen, and other depredations committed, and it required all the skill and courage of the Mounted Police to prevent an outbreak of hostilities between the several tribes.

SMALLPOX AMONG THE INDIANS.

Returning for a moment to the Indians, whom the authorities found it necessary to protect against the rapacity and cruelty of the unscrupulous whiskey traders, "unmerciful disaster" seemed to pursue them from several sources, and no sooner were they safe from one enemy than they were assailed by another. The smallpox broke out with great virulence among them in the winter of 1870-71. It was difficult to estimate the number of deaths caused by the plague, but Captain Butler of the British Army, who was sent out to investigate, reported between 2,000 and 3,000 victims. On April 21st, 1871, a number of gentlemen met at Edmonton House, and organized the Saskatchewan District Board of Health, to take measures to stamp out the smallpox and prevent its spreading to adjoining districts. It was resolved that no furs, Buffalo robes, or leather, be allowed exported from the Saskatchewan district that season; that any person leaving the district should first appear before a justice of peace, and swear that he had no robes, fur, leather or other article likely to carry infection, and that he had been free from smallpox for three months. On these requirements being complied with, the person was granted a certificate permitting him to leave the district. The Board took several other precautionary measures and formulated a

request to the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba to appoint an efficient medical officer to visit the country, and to be placed under the instruction of the Board as to his further movements. In the Dominion House, during the session of 1817, Hon. Donald A. Smith, member for Selkirk, inquired of the Government if they intended to provide for the regulation of trade in the North-West Territories, and also what steps they intended to take regarding the traffic in intoxicating liquors, which was being carried on by the Americans to the demoralization of the Indians. Mr. Mackenzie asked what regulations were in force. Sir George E. Cartier answered that before the Union there were regulations made by the Hudson's Bay Company, but he did not know their nature—Mr. Smith, no doubt, knew more about the matter than anyone else. And such was the fact, for the Government had not had time to ascertain the requirements of the North-West, and were so deficient in knowledge of the condition of affairs in the great lone land that they were obliged to council with the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company and the missionaries, before committing themselves to any policy for its government.

It is interesting to notice, of 1871, the first of Mr. D. A. Smith's regime as Chief Officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, that this is the year when the use of steamers upon the lakes and rivers was first projected. The advance in this respect since that time has been remarkable. With the exception of a short journey of 100 miles from Edmonton to the Athabasca River, it is now possible to go by steam through Canadian Territory from the Atlantic border into the Arctic Ocean.

GOVERNMENT FOR NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

At the session of 1872, an Act was passed to provide for the government of the North-West Territories, by the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and a council of eleven members. In January, 1873, the first North-West Council was gazetted, the following being the members appointed:—Hon. Donald A. Smith, Hon. Henry J. Clarke, Hon. Patrice Breland, Hon. Alfred Boyd, John Schultz, Joseph Dubuc, Andrew G. B. Bannatyne, Wm. Frazer, Robert Hamilton and William J. Christie. On the 8th of March following the council was called together for the first time, and the members took the oath of office, but no business of importance was transacted. To attend this meeting Chief Factor Christie travelled by dog train from Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie River to Fort Garry, 2,000 miles, the journey occupying fifty-five days of actual travel. An amendment to the Act for the Government of the North-West Territories was passed at the session of 1873, which

enlarged the powers of the Council, and also provided that it might be increased from eleven to twenty-one, and that in no case was the Council to consist of less than seven members.

The Act for the organization of the North-West Territories introduced by Mr. Mackenzie, during the session of 1875, provided for the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor and a Council of five members. So soon as the Lieutenant-Governor was satisfied that any portion of the Territories not exceeding an area of one thousand square miles, contained a population of not less than one thousand inhabitants, exclusive of aliens or unfranchised Indians, he should by proclamation erect such district into an electoral division, by a name, and with boundaries to be respectively declared by the proclamation, and such electoral district should thenceforth be entitled to elect a member of the Council or the Legislative Assembly, as the case might be. When the population of a district amounted to two thousand, it became entitled to two members. When the number of elected members amounted to twenty-one, the Council then existing, by appointment, should cease and determine, and the elected members were to form the Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories. The members of the Assembly were elected for two years. On October 7th, 1876, the long delayed proclamation, putting in force the North-West Territories Act, was published. The Honorable David Laird was appointed Lieutenant-Governor and Superintendent of Indians, with a Council consisting of Stipendiary Magistrates McLeod, Ryan, Richardson, and Major Irvine. E. A. Forget was Secretary of the Council, and Molineaux St. John Sheriff.

Lieutenant-Governor Laird and the members of his Council were sworn in on November 27th, 1876, at Livingstone, Swan River, where the seat of Government was temporarily located, awaiting the completion of the Government House and other public buildings at Battleford, the capital of the North-West. The first session of the Territorial Council was held at Swan River on March 8th, 1878, during which several important ordinances were passed.

NEW GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED

The year 1888 witnessed several reformatory measures in the North-West Territories, the most important of which was the establishment of a new system of Government. Parliament assembled in Ottawa in February, 1888, and during the session the question of changing the form of government in the Territories was discussed, resulting in the passing of a new North-West Territories Act, whereby the North-West Council was abolished, and the Legislative Assembly of the North-

West Territories authorized. The Act divided the Territories into nineteen electoral districts, and provided for the election of twenty-two representatives, Assiniboia to have eleven members, Alberta six, and Saskatchewan five. The Act also provided for an Advisory Council of four members, to be chosen from the Assembly by the Lieutenant-Governor, and who, acting with him, formed an Executive in matters of finance. Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney's term expired in July, 1888, and he was succeeded by Honorable Joseph Royal, who was sworn in at Regina on 4th July. Elections were held on June 27th, and the following members were returned for Alberta:—Medicine Hat, Thomas Tweed, by acclamation; Macleod, Frederick W. G. Haultain, by acclamation; Calgary, John Lineham and Hugh St. Q. Cayley; Red Deer, Robt. G. Brett, M.D.; Edmonton, Herbert C. Wilson, M.D., and Frank Oliver; the first session met on the 31st October and elected Mr. Herbert C. Wilson as speaker.

On the expiration of Hon. Joseph Royal's term of office, he was succeeded by Mr. Charles H. Mackintosh, a prominent journalist at Ottawa. The new Lieutenant-Governor was heartily welcomed to the Territorial capital, where he arrived on 11th November, 1893.

MACKENZIE'S EXPLORATIONS.

A young Scotchman named Alexander Mackenzie from the Isles was sent out in the interests of the North-West concern, the great rival of the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1779 he felt the time ripe to prosecute a journey towards which his mind had long been directed, that journey over-land to the Rockies in which Verandrye had failed through the hand of death. On June 3rd, 1779, he set out from Fort Chipewyan at the head of Athabaska Lake, a station nearly mid-way between Hudson's Bay and the Pacific. He had served in this district for eight years as a trader, and was familiar with the difficulties he had to face. With his party he soon reached Slave River, which connects the Athabasca and Slave lakes in a course of 170 miles, and on June 9th sighted Slave Lake itself. On the 29th of the month the Company embarked on the stream which to-day bears the name of their leader, the head of the heroic party that first ascended it. They continued down the river, passing the Great Bear Lake River, and on July 12th reached the Arctic Ocean. On the 16th they set out on their long return journey to the Fort, arriving there on September 12th, having been absent 102 days. In October, Mackenzie set out to cross the Mountains, and spending the winter at one of the farthest west posts, continued on in the spring, arriving at the Pacific Ocean July 22nd, 1793.

TREATIES WITH THE INDIANS.

The first treaty made with the Indians of Alberta was in 1876, and was known as treaty number six, and was completed at Carlton and Fort Pitt. A feeling of discontent had prevailed among the Assiniboines and Crees, lying in the unceded territory between the Saskatchewan and the Rocky Mountains. A messenger in person of Rev. G. McDougall, Methodist missionary, who possessed a good deal of influence over the Indians, owing to his long residence among them, had been sent out in 1875 to announce that a treaty would be made with them in the following year. This completed the Indian treaties with the exception of one with the Blackfeet tribe; and in September, 1877, Lieutenant-Governor Laird and McLeod met the Blackfeet at Blackfoot Crossing on the Bow River, and after five days of tedious negotiations, succeeded in concluding a treaty with them.

THE INFANCY OF EDMONTON.

In 1871 the chief post of Saskatchewan district was Fort Edmonton. It was of sexagonal form, with pickets, battlemented gateways and bastions. Here were the usual buildings, including a blacksmith forge and windmill. At Fort Edmonton were made and repaired boats, carts, sleighs, harness and other articles and appliances for the annual trip to York factory on Hudson's Bay, and for traffic between posts. There also was conducted a large and successful farm, where wheat, barley and vegetables were raised in abundance. Fort Franklin on Great Bear Lake, was a single apartment, 18 x 20, quite a comparison.

HER GROWING IMPORTANCE.

In 1879 the Hudson's Bay Company had steamers on the Red River which plied between Lower Fort Garry and Grand Rapids at the head of Lake Winnipeg. There a four mile tramway transported the freight across the portage, where it was loaded on other steamers and taken up the Saskatchewan as far as Edmonton. The passenger fare to Edmonton was \$70.00 for cabin and \$35.00 for deck. Freight rates were six and a quarter cents a pound. A steam saw and grist mill had been built at Edmonton, which was kept constantly going, supplying the wants of the growing settlement. During the winter of 1879 the settlers of White Fish Lake and Lac la Biche brought their grists on sleighs, 120 and 170 miles to this mill. Prices of produce at Edmonton, in the winter of 1879-80 were:—Flour \$8 to \$10 per sack; barley 75c. to \$1; oats 3c. per pound; potatoes 75c. per bushel, onions \$2; hay \$2 to \$3 per load; beef 10c. to 12c. per pound; pork 20c. to 25c.; butter 50c.; eggs, none. The telegraph line was completed to Edmonton in November, 1879.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

In 1891, the Anthracite mine, at Anthracite, Alberta, was developed systematically, and by 1893 its produce—a superior quality of hard coal, equal to the best Pennsylvania Anthracite—began to replace the imported hard coal in Winnipeg and in all the other cities and towns of the North-West. The petroleum beds of Athabasca, the gypsum beds surrounding Lake Martin, and the rich-gold placers of the Peace and Laird rivers are as yet undeveloped, or but faintly understood, even by those who should evince the most interest in them—all these, and much more of mineral wealth, lie undisturbed by human hand, but destined by a wise Providence to serve the needs of humanity when the time for their exploitation shall arrive, and with bright prospects of railway facilities for this country within the next two years, the time will be short. The unorganized portion of the North West lying north of the Saskatchewan River, generally alluded to as the "Peace River Country," and extending from the Rocky Mountains east to Hudson's Bay, was at one time considered unfit for settlement, and valueless, except as a preserve for fur bearing animals. In 1888 Senator Schultz moved for a committee of the Senate to inquire into and report upon the capabilities of this vast unknown region. The results of the committee's researches were interesting and gratifying; for instead of the black wilderness which the country was supposed to be, it was demonstrated that a large portion of it was well fitted for agricultural purposes. In a total area of about 1,260,000 square miles, 860 square miles are fitted for cultivation, 316,000 for wheat growing, 107,000 for barley, and 656,000 for potatoes and roots. There is a river navigation of about 2,750 miles, 1,390 being navigable with stern wheel steamers, and 1,360 with light draught sea-going steamers. There are large deposits of gold, silver, iron, graphite, ochre, brick and pottery clay, mica, gypsum, lime, sandstone and salt. The lakes and rivers abound with fish, especially white-fish and salmon trout. The climate in the western portion of this region resembles that of Ontario or Southern Minnesota.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT CHANGED.

When the present main line of the C.P.R. was definitely located, it became evident that Battleford was an inconvenient location for the seat of Government of the North-West, and Fort Qu'Appelle and Troy-Qu'Appelle bid high for the honor, the authorities wavering for a long time in their choice, but at length Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney, to whose judgment the selection of a site was confided, fixed upon a point on the Wascana, or Pile of

Bones Creek, as his seat of government, the place which had been formerly named Regina by Lord Lorne during his visit to the North-West.

THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT.

Under the Liberal Government the North-West Territories progressed by leaps and bounds for ten years. There was an immense tract of 550,345 square miles under one provincial government, and the result was they suffered by too much centralization at Regina, a lack of a more local control of money to make and repair roads, bridges, reservoirs, ditches, school houses and every sort of convenience. The sentiment for a division of the Territories had grown to large proportions, and the western representatives submitted the matter to Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Premier of Canada. To get at the western opinion and western wishes as to their demands, and terms, the Premier invited the North-West Government into conference. That conference opened at Ottawa on January 4th, 1905. The western members of Parliament assembled at Ottawa the second week of January. From January 4th to February 21st, three series of conferences took place. The first was between the Dominion and the North-West Governments, the latter represented by Messrs. Haultain and Bullock. The second was between the North-West Territories Government and the western Parliamentary representatives. The third was between the Dominion Government and the North-West Liberal members of both the Commons and the Senate, including Senators Ross and Davidson, with Messrs. Oliver, Scott, Turfitt, Cash, Adamson, Talbot and Lamont. In these conferences every detail was discussed in which there was any possible room for difference of opinion. When the conferences were over, the Dominion Premier might well claim to know the mind of the West. Then, and not until then, did he produce his bill for creating Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Act was founded according to the constitution of Canada, which is the Confederation Act, the British North America Act of the Imperial Parliament.

The people of Alberta fully expressed their appreciation of the Autonomy, in the first Provincial election of November 9th, 1905, when twenty-three Liberal members were returned out of a total of twenty-five. Lieutenant-Governor Bullock called the first session for April 18th, 1906, and during the session much important legislation was enacted.

THE ALBERTA ACT.

An Act to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Alberta, assented to July 20th, 1905.

Whereas in and by the British North America Act, 1871, it is enacted that the

Parliament of Canada may from time to time establish new provinces in any territories forming for the time being part of the Dominion of Canada, but not included in any province thereof and may at time of such establishment make provision for the constitution and administration of such province, and for the passing of laws for the peace, order and good government of such province, and for its representation in said Parliament of Canada; and whereas it is expedient to establish as a province the territory hereinafter described and to make provision for the government thereof and the representation thereof in the Parliament of Canada. Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This act will be cited as the Alberta Act.

2. The territory comprised within the following boundaries, commencing at the intersection of the international boundary dividing Canada from the United States of America by the fourth meridian in the system of Dominion lands surveys; thence westerly along the said international boundary to the eastern boundary of the Province of British Columbia to the north-east corner of the said province; thence easterly along the parallel of the sixtieth degree of north latitude to the fourth meridian in the system of Dominion lands surveys as the same may be hereinafter defined in accordance with the said system; thence southerly along the said fourth meridian to the point of commencement, is hereby established as a province of the Dominion of Canada to be called and known as the Province of Alberta.

3. The provisions of the British North America Acts of 1867 and 1886 shall apply to the Province of Alberta in the same way as they apply to the provinces heretofore comprised in the Dominion, as if the said Province of Alberta had been one of the provinces originally united, except in so far as varied by this Act and except such provisions as are in terms made or by reasonable intendment may be held to be specially applicable to or only to affect one or more and not the whole of the said province.

4. The said province shall be represented in the Senate of Canada by four members; providing such representation may, after the completion of the next decennial census, be from time to time increased to six by the Parliament of Canada.

5. The said province and the Province of Saskatchewan shall, until a termination of the Parliament of Canada existing at the time of the first readjustment hereinafter provided for, continue to be represented in the House of Commons as provided by chapter 60 of the statutes of 1903, each of the electoral districts defined in that part of the schedule to the said Act which relates to the North-West Territories, whether such district is wholly in

one of the said provinces or partly in one and partly in the other of them, being represented by one member.

6. Upon the completion of the next quinquennial census for the said province, the representation thereof shall forthwith be re-adjusted by the Parliament of Canada in such a manner, that there shall be assigned to the said province such a number of members as will bear the same proportion to the number of its population ascertained at such quinquennial census, as the number of sixty-five bears to the number of the population of Quebec as ascertained at the then last decennial census; and in the computation of the number of members for the said province by fractional part not exceeding one-half of the whole number requisite for entitling the province to a member shall be disregarded, and a fractional part exceeding one-half of that number shall be deemed equivalent to the whole number, and such re-adjustment shall take effect upon the termination of the Parliament then existing. The representation of the said province shall thereafter be re-adjusted from time to time according to the provisions of section 51 of the British North America Act, 1867.

7. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, the qualifications of voters for the election of members of the House of Commons and the proceedings at and in connection with election of such members, shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be those prescribed by law at the time this Act comes into force with respect to such elections in the North-West Territories.

8. The Executive Council of the said province shall be composed of such persons under such designations as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time thinks fit.

9. Unless and until the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council of the said province otherwise directs, by proclamation under the Great Seal, the seat of Government of the said province shall be at Edmonton.

10. All powers, authorities and functions which under any law were before the coming into force of this Act vested in or exercisable by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof or in conjunction with that Council, or with any member or members thereof, or by the said Lieutenant-Governor individually, shall so far as they are capable of being exercised after the coming into force of this Act in relation to the Government of the said province, be vested in and shall or may be exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor of the said province, with the advice or with the advice and consent of, or in conjunction with, the Executive Council of the said province, or any member or members thereof, or by the Lieutenant-Governor individually, as the case requires, subject nevertheless to be abolished or altered by the Legislature of the said province.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall, as soon as may be after this Act comes into force, adopt and provide a Great Seal of the said province and may from time to time change such seal.

12. There shall be a legislature for the said province, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor and one House to be styled the Legislative Assembly of Alberta.

13. Until the said Legislature otherwise provides, the Legislature Assembly shall be composed of twenty-five members to be elected to represent the electoral divisions in the schedule to this Act.

14. Until the said Legislature otherwise determines, all the provisions of the law with regard to the constitution of the Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories and the election of members thereof, shall apply mutatis mutandis, to the Legislative Assembly of the said province, and the elections of members thereof respectively.

15. The writs for the election of the first Legislative Assembly of the said province shall be issued by the Lieutenant-Governor and made returnable within six months after this Act comes into force.

16. All law and orders and regulations made thereunder, so far as they are not inconsistent with anything contained in this Act, or as to which the Act contains no provision intended as a substitute therefor, and all courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and all commissions, powers, authorities and functions, and all officers and functionaries, judicial, administrative and ministerial existing immediately before the coming into force of this Act in the territory hereby established as the Province of Alberta, shall continue in the said province as if this Act and the Saskatchewan Act had not been passed, subject, nevertheless, except with respect to such as are enacted by or existing under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain, and of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to be repealed, abolished or altered by the Parliament of Canada, or by the Legislature of the said province, according to the authority of the Parliament or of the Legislature: Provided that all powers, authorities and functions which, under any law, order or regulation before the coming into force of this Act, vested in or exercisable by any public officer or functionary of the North-West Territories, shall be vested in and exercisable in and for the said province like public officers and functionaries of the said province when appointed by competent authority.

(2). The legislature of the province may, for all purposes affecting or extending to the said province, abolish the supreme court of the North-West Territories and the offices, both judicial and ministerial, thereof, and the jurisdiction, powers and authority belonging or incident to the said

court: provided that, if, under such abolition the legislature constitutes a superior court of criminal jurisdiction, the procedure in criminal matters then obtaining in respect of the supreme court of the North-West Territories, shall, unless otherwise provided by competent authority, continue to apply to such superior court, and that the Governor-in-Council may at any time and from time to time declare all or any part of such procedure to be inapplicable to such superior court.

(3). All societies or associations included by or under the authority of the legislature of the North-West Territories existing at the time of the coming into force of this Act which include within their objects the regulation of the practice or the right to practice any profession or trade in the North-West Territories, such as the legal or the medical profession, dentistry, pharmaceutical chemistry and the like, shall continue subject, however, to be dissolved and abolished by order of the Governor-in-Council, and each of said societies shall have power to arrange for and effect the payments of its debts and liabilities and the division, disposition or transfer of its property.

(4). Every joint stock company lawfully incorporated by or under the authority of any ordinance of the North-West Territories shall be subject to the legislative authority of the Province of Alberta, if (a) the head office or the registered office of such company is at the time of the coming into force of this Act situated in the Province of Alberta; and (b) the powers and objects of such company are such as might be conferred by the legislature of the said province and not expressly authorized in any part of the North-West Territories beyond the limits of the said province.

17. Section 93 of the B.N.A. Act, 1867, shall apply to the said province, with the substitution for paragraph (1) of the said section 93, of the following paragraphs:

(1). Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to separate schools which any class of persons have at the date of the passing of this Act, under the terms of chapters 29 and 30 of the ordinance of the North-West Territories, passed in the year 1901, or with respect to religious instruction in any public school or separate school as provided for in the said ordinance.

(2). In the appropriation by the legislature or distribution by the Government of the province of any moneys for the support of schools organized and carried on in accordance with the said chapter 29 or any Act passed in amendment thereof, or in any substitution thereof, there shall be no discrimination against schools of any class described in the said chapter 29.

(3). Where the expression "by-law" is employed in paragraph three of the said section 93, it shall be held to mean the law as set out in the said chapters 29 and 30,

and where the expression "at the union" is employed, in the said paragraph three, it shall be held to mean the date at which this Act comes into force.

18. The following amounts shall be allowed as an annual subsidy to the Province of Alberta and shall be paid by the Government of Canada by half-yearly instalment, in advance, that is to say, (a) for the support of the Government and Legislature, \$50,000; (b) on an estimated population of 250,000 at 80c. per head, \$200,000, subject to be increased as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: a census of the said province shall be taken in every fifth year, reckoning from the general census of 1901, and an approximate estimate of the population shall be made at equal intervals of time between each quinquennial and decennial census; and whenever the population by any such census or estimate exceeds 250,000, which shall be the minimum on which the said allowance shall be calculated, the amount of the said allowance shall be increased until the population has reached 800,000 souls.

19. Inasmuch as the said province is not in debt it shall be entitled to be paid and to receive from the Government of Canada by half-yearly payments, in advance, an annual sum of \$405,375.00, being the equivalent of interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the sum of \$8,107,500.

20. Inasmuch as the said province will not have the public land as a source of revenue, there shall be paid by Canada, to the province by one half-yearly payments, in advance, an annual sum based upon the population of the province as from time to time ascertained by the quinquennial census thereof as follows:—The population of the said province being assumed at present 250,000, shall be \$375,000; thereafter, until such population reaches 800,000 the sum payable shall be \$562,500; thereafter, until such population reaches 800,000 the sum payable shall be \$750,000.

(2). As an additional allowance in lieu of public lands, there shall be paid by Canada to the province annually by half-yearly payments, in advance, for five years from the time this Act comes into force, to provide for the construction of necessary public buildings, the sum of \$93,750.00.

21. All Crown lands, mines and minerals and royalties incident thereto, and the interest of the Crown in the waters within the province under the North-West Irrigation Act, 1898, shall continue to be vested in the Crown, and administered by the Government of Canada for the purposes of Canada with respect to road allowances and roads or trails in force immediately before the coming into force of this Act, which shall apply to the said province with the substitution therein of the said province for the North-West Territories.

22. All the properties and assets of the

North-West Territories shall be divided equally between the said province and the Province of Saskatchewan, and the two provinces shall be jointly and equally responsible for all debts and liabilities of the North-West Territories: provided that if any difference arises as to the division and adjustment of such properties, assets, debts and liabilities, such difference shall be referred to the arbitrament of three arbitrators, one of whom shall be chosen by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council of each province and the third by the Governor-in-Council. The selection of such arbitrators shall not be made until the Legislatures of the provinces have met, and the arbitrator chosen by Canada shall not be a resident of either province.

23. Nothing in this Act shall in any way prejudice or affect the rights or properties of the Hudson's Bay Company as contained in the conditions under which the Company surrendered Rupert's Land to the Crown.

24. The powers hereby granted to the said province shall be exercised subject to the provisions of section 16 of the contract set forth in the schedule of chapter 1 of the statutes of 1881, being an Act Respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

25. This Act shall come into force on the first day of September, 1905.

HISTORICAL NOTES

The Galt Railway between Dunmore and Lethbridge was operating in 1885.

* * *

The International Boundary Commission completed the survey between the United States and the North-West Territories in 1874.

* * *

In 1876 a regular mail was dispatched from Winnipeg to Saskatchewan. About the same time telegraph communication was opened between Battle River in the North-West and Winnipeg.

* * *

On April 27th, 1874, a proclamation was published, prohibiting the manufacture, importation or sale of liquor in the territories.

* * *

In 1887 the first shipment of cattle from the ranches in Alberta, near the mountains, were successfully made to Eastern Canada and Great Britain.

* * *

The first shipment of wool from Alberta ranches to Eastern markets was made in 1885.

* * *

Astoria was founded by John Jacob Astor, a fur monopolist of New York. He had not foreseen that the outbreak of war between Great Britain and America would upset his plans. Fort Astoria in the fortunes of war changed hands and became Fort George.

ALBERTA—THE PRESENT

THE selection of a future place of residence is, it must be admitted, a very momentous matter. Various phases of the question come up for consideration by the prospective emigrant, such as climate, healthfulness, geographical situation, character of public institutions, educational facilities, and last, but not least, the nature, and extent of the natural resources and advantages of his proposed adopted home, and the scope afforded individuals with the average endowment of capital, brains and muscle. Perfect indeed would that country be which satisfied the demands of everyone. Such perfection is not claimed for the Canadian West. We honestly believe, however, that we possess those natural advantages which, wisely utilized, go a long way towards the creation of happy and prosperous homes, and it is the object of this publication to direct attention to the Canadian West as a favorable field for settlement of those who, in their present surroundings, have a limited prospect of improving their condition.

Success in Western Canada, perhaps more than anywhere else, depends rather on the individual than on the favorable or unfavorable auspices under which he may make his start, and it is with pardonable pride that Westerners point to scores of leading men in agricultural and mercantile circles as well as in public life, whose force of intellect and indomitable perseverance have lifted them from humble spheres to guide the destinies of our magnificent Western heritage.

The Canadian West is a country of vast extent, only sufficiently developed to reveal the immensity and possibilities of its potential wealth. Less than a short twenty-five years ago its white population could be numbered in four figures. To-day immigration is pouring in at the rate of over a hundred thousand souls per annum. A huge stream of humanity fleeing from the grinding of the Old World and Eastern States and Provinces, seeking free or cheap lands and the wider scope of a new field of labor.

ALBERTA—THE GEM OF CANADA.

But little was known or heard of the country at the base of the Rocky Mountains, now designated Alberta, until the advent of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1883. Since then steady progress has been the watchword, and the rapid strides of advancement made in developing the agricultural and mineral interests of the district are simply astonishing. Up to 1883 Alberta had no direct communication with Manitoba or Eastern Canada. The postal service was through the United States. American money was in circulation, and all the necessary supplies

for consumption and wear came overland from Fort Benton. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway ushered in a new era, and the plain and valley echoed to the hum of industry.

The year 1905 witnessed the completion of the chain of Provinces stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Alberta was formerly admitted into Federation as a full-fledged Province in possession of all constitutional dignities, powers and privileges. The fact that the richest division of Canada, from a standpoint of agricultural, mineral and other natural resources was to enter Provincehood, brought public men from every portion of Canada and from abroad to witness this last constitutional act, and the marvelous potential wealth of the young Province which they beheld was heralded throughout the world and brought thousands to our gates.

Alberta contains a total area of 253,000 square miles, or 162,537,600 acres. Practically every acre of this enormous empire may be made productive. No sandy deserts or rocky wastes mar the picture of agricultural beauty which the eye beholds in travelling through this favored Province, which is destined to support a population greater than that of any Province of Canada or State of the Union.

CLIMATE.

In the matter of climate, there is almost unanimity of opinion. Alberta enjoys certainly the finest climate to be found on this continent east of the Rocky Mountains. People who have not experienced an Alberta winter, are usually under the impression that it is more severe than that of the eastern provinces of Canada, or the northern tier of states. Nothing could be more erroneous than this impression. Nowhere east of the Rockies, except in places where it is much too hot in summer, is there as pleasant a winter as in Alberta. It is true there are low temperatures registered occasionally; but owing to the bright clear, dry air and the absence of wind at low temperatures, the days are not unpleasant, even during the coldest weather.

GRAIN.

Strangers looking at the map sometimes ask if the greater part of Alberta is not too far north to be a successful wheat country. The Edmonton district is rather less subject to summer frosts than most other countries where hard wheat is grown. A locality where the entire wheat crop of the district averages year after year in the neighborhood of 25 bushels to the acre is not suffering materially from frost.

Edmonton looks rather high up on the

map, as compared with Minnesota and Dakota, which were once considered the northern limit of the wheat belt. But the climate at Edmonton is much less severe than that of Dakota, and the summer is longer. As shown by the records, the temperatures at Edmonton are very similar to those recorded at Southern Minnesota points. An interesting point in this connection is the fact that at Fort Vermilion, on the Peace River, there are two flour mills in operation, the machinery having been hauled from Edmonton at enormous expense. These are turning out flour of high grade, of course from wheat grown in the vicinity—just 400 miles almost due north of Edmonton, and over 700 miles north of the international boundary.

Central Alberta is an immense area of the most fertile land, well timbered and well watered. The soil consists of from one to three feet of black vegetable mould, with little or no mixture of sand or gravel. In ordinary good seasons a yield of oats of 100 weighed bushels to the acre has not been uncommon; less than 60 bushels is considered below the average, 70 to 85 bushels averaging 50 pounds to the bushel, being an ordinary yield.

Native fruits—wild strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, saskatoon and cranberries, cherries and black currants—grow in profusion almost everywhere, and tobacco is successfully cultivated. Splendid vegetables are raised, and Wetaskiwin is noted for its turnips. All through the country small game, principally mallard and teal, prairie chicken and partridge, is very plentiful, and deer may not infrequently be found.

Southern Alberta, between Macleod and Calgary, has attracted many settlers lately. Four years ago the sixty miles from Macleod to High River were given up to ranching, and there was hardly a house to be seen; now there are thriving towns eight to twelve miles apart. The soil is very fertile, water may be easily obtained; unlimited supplies of timber await the lumberman in the mountains, and gray sandstone for building purposes is plentiful. Fall wheat is grown successfully.

Southern Alberta is level, open prairie in the eastern portion, but is much broken along the western side by the foothills of the Rockies.

The live stock industry is the chief one, although the conditions are fast changing the large herds to smaller ones, which can be more easily handled and cared for. Large numbers of young beef cattle are usually imported from the east to be fattened on the Southern Alberta ranges, and are again profitably shipped as matured beef to European and eastern markets and to British Columbia and the Yukon.

Mixed farming is now extensively carried on in Southern Alberta, and is very profitable. With a rapidly extending

system of irrigation, this and other farming operations will develop very quickly.

CATTLE RAISING.

There are countless herds of fat cattle on the ranges of Southern Alberta, which at any season are neither fed nor sheltered. Shorthorns, Herefords and Polled Angus (black and red of the latter), are the chief breeds. There are some Holsteins and Ayrshires, but they are not generally used, except where dairying is the desideratum. For the small stock breeds, where dairying and beef producing must go hand in hand, probably a good milking strain of shorthorns will be the most profitable.

The ranching industry in Southern Alberta seems, however, to be undergoing a radical alteration. The rancher is giving way to the mixed farmer. Some of the larger men are realizing on their property, and are being replaced by farmers who have some of their land under crop, but keep a herd of cattle as well.

HORSE RAISING.

The Alberta horse has already become noted for endurance, lung power and perfect freedom from hereditary and other diseases. Thoroughbreds from Great Britain and Kentucky, Clydesdales from Scotland, Percherons from France, trotting stock from the United States, have been imported at great expense, with the result that the young horse of Alberta will compare with any in Canada, and finds a ready market. Good three-quarter bred Clydes and Shires which at maturity will weigh 1,400 to 1,600 lbs. have been selling at three years old readily from \$100 to \$125. Good quality of other classes bring from \$40 to \$100.

SHEEP

Are raised very successfully. There are no bad storms and no spear grass; and flocks are remarkably free from disease. There are no burrs or other nuisances, and the Wollen Mills report that wool comes to them in remarkably good condition, and wool that can be raised can be used and brings a good figure. Every pound of mutton finds ready sale to butchers at about 6c. a pound, live weight. Lambs bring about \$4 each.

HOG RAISING

Is an exceedingly important industry here, and one which requires but little capital and gives remarkably satisfactory results. While no corn is grown, barley and mill-stuffs make good substitutes. Any kind of disease among hogs is unknown. The market is easily capable of taking the entire supply, owing to the enormous consumption of pork products in the great north, and in the mountains to the west. There are great possibilities in the meat packing industry.

FLAX GROWING

Is an industry which is only in its infancy, but has proved eminently successful, and has great possibilities ahead of it. The thrifty German and Galician settlers have demonstrated the entire suitability of soil and climate for the production of flax. The establishment of a mill to convert the seed into oil cake, for which there is an excellent opening, would at once cause the growing of flax to develop into a very important branch of agriculture.

TIMBER

Amongst other exceedingly valuable resources might be mentioned the timber which is found throughout the Province. This consists of poplar, spruce and tamarac. The former is used principally by the settlers for firewood, for putting up log buildings, and for fencing purposes, being only occasionally cut into lumber. Spruce and tamarac are not so widely distributed as poplar but are found in large blocks in many different parts of the district, and there are many sawmills, employing many hundreds of hands, engaged in cutting it into square timber and lumber.

FISH

Abound in all Central Alberta waters. Jackfish (or pike) and pickerel are numerous everywhere, while many of the larger lakes, such as Lac Ste. Anne, Pigeon Lake, White Whale Lake, etc., are teeming with white fish, the king of fresh water fish. During the past two winters, many carloads of whitefish were shipped to the large cities of the Eastern States.

MINERALS.

For years past gold in paying quantities has been found on the banks and bars of the North and South Saskatchewan and in the Pembina, Smoky, Macleod and Athabasca rivers. Veins of galena have been located, which are pronounced by experts to contain a large percentage of silver.

Vast areas are underlaid with rich deposits of anthracite, bituminous, semi-bituminous coal and lignite. The coal mines already discovered are of sufficient extent to supply Canada with fuel for centuries. Lignites are now mined at Medicine Hat, Cypress Hill, Red Deer, Otoskwan, Edmonton, Sturgeon River and Victoria, and are obtained at the pits' mouth at from 65c. to \$2.50 per ton. The semi-bituminous is mined at Lethbridge (where \$1,500,000 have been invested), Pot Hole, Milk River Ridge, Woodpecker, Crowfoot and Knee Hill Creek, and is obtained at from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per ton. The true bituminous is mined at Waterton River, Pincher Creek, on each of the South, Middle and North Branches of the Old Man River, on High River, Sheep Creek,

Fish Creek, Bow River and Canmore, and fetches similar prices to the semi-bituminous. The most important anthracite deposit is near Banff, where at Bankhead the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is developing a mine of splendid quality. It is the only one now operating in Canada, and will supply the country from Winnipeg to Vancouver with a hard coal equal to that shipped from Pennsylvania.

DAIRYING.

Some years ago our dairymen became dissatisfied with the private creameries which were then in operation throughout the country, and asked the government to take charge of these institutions. The Dominion authorities fell in with the request, placed experts at their disposal and eventually organized a chain of co-operative creameries all through the country. These institutions, of which there are twenty, are subject to the control of the patrons, through board of directors, and are under absolute government management. Most of the patrons separate their milk at home by means of hand separators and bring their cream to the dairy station once or twice a week in large cans. The cream is then carefully tested and weighed, and at the end of every month each patron gets credit for its equivalent in butter, and receives a cash advance of ten cents per pound. When the total output of butter for the season is disposed of by the government, a cheque for the balance due each patron is sent him from the Department of Agriculture. A uniform charge of four cents per pound is made by the government for manufacturing and one cent per pound is also deducted to create a fund for purchasing buildings and machinery of which the patrons become part owners to the extent of the amount contributed in this manner. Any settlers having the means to procure a few milch cows can thus ensure a cash income from the first day he starts on his land. The butter is sold principally in British Columbia and the Yukon. A trade is also being developed by the government in China and Japan. This creamery service has recently been placed under the control of the Provincial Government.

The main creameries are equipped with first-class cold storage rooms and other modern improvements. A regular semi-weekly refrigerator service is furnished by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which makes it practicable to ship perishable food products to the markets in the pink of condition.

BET SUGAR INDUSTRY IN ALBERTA.

The character of the soil and climate of Southern Alberta has for many years indicated the suitability of the district for the growth of Sugar beets. It is not, however,

until actual experiments in connection with their growth were made in the Raymond District, south of Lethbridge, that it became evident that both the soil and the climate were specially adapted to the growth of these roots. Following that experiment a beet sugar factory was erected at Raymond and has been in operation for three years. The beets raised in that district are of very exceptional quality both as to purity and percentage of saccharine matter, and the factory is turning out a large quantity of first-class sugar. Following these, experiments have been made at certain points adjacent to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Calgary and Medicine Hat in the growth of sugar beets and the results obtained indicate that that district will produce beets of first-class quality. The sugar beet, while necessitating considerable labor in its cultivation, gives first-class returns to the farmers and it now seems certain that

within a short time large acres in Southern Alberta will be devoted to the production of sugar beets and in the near future several large factories will be in operation producing sugar on an extensive scale.

EDUCATION.

The government are doing everything in the way of providing educational facilities to keep pace with the development of the province. They have organized 131 new school districts since September, 1905. They began with 560 school districts. Last year there were 23,000 children enrolled, and this year they are providing for 30,000. They started with three school inspectors and now have six. The second session of the normal school has opened with over eighty pupils, and the erection of a normal school to cost about a quarter of a mill on dollars has been started at Calgary.

ALBERTA'S PROGRESS IN DAIRYING, AS SHOWN BY DEVELOPMENT OF GOVERNMENT CREAMERIES.

No. of Patrons	Pounds	Value
1901 463	261,498	\$50,272
1905 1291	813,430	\$173,671

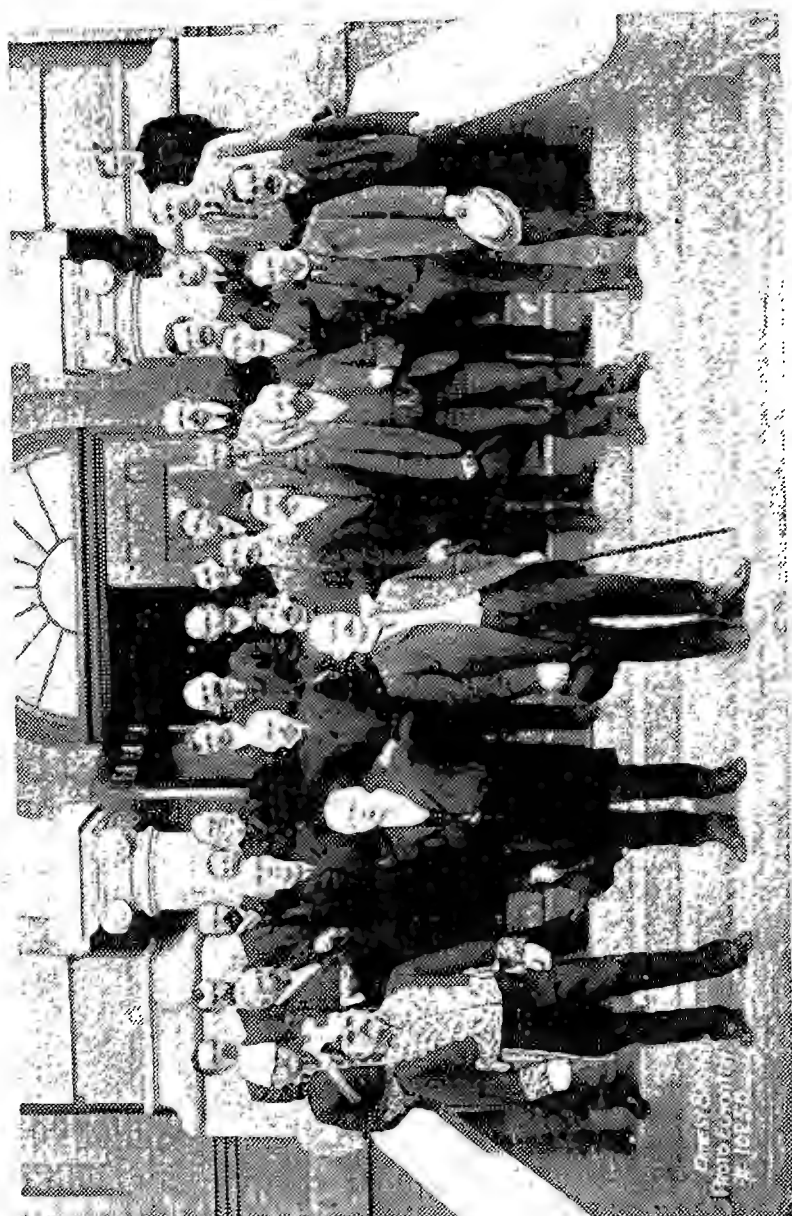
676,612 pounds or 83 per cent. of 1905 output was produced in territory between Edmonton and Innisfail, 115 miles to the south.

FOUR YEARS' PROGRESS IN GRAIN PRODUCTION.

Total Crop of Alberta in 1898	1905
Wheat..... 792,417 bu.	2,306,524 bu.
Oats..... 1,734,197 bu.	9,514,180 bu.
Barley..... 279,826 bu.	1,773,914 bu.

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF 1905 CROP.

District	Spring Wheat	Fall Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
Lethbridge	9 43	11 03	20 95	14 94	37 50
High River	28 62	32 94	49 27	30 39	12 09
Medicine Hat	15 87	20 23	32 66	26 73	15 64
Olds	24 30	28 24	39 79	29 15	09 01
Innisfail	23 01	26 04	41 15	32 20	
Red Deer	25 35	27 32	38 45	28 13	19 54
Lacombe	28 93	25 03	39 07	29 49	21 67
Wetaskiwin	27 03	19 60	42 08	30 59	12 26
Strathcona	24 57	25 89	35 95	24 73	
Gleichen Calgary	33 92	32 18	43 41	32 01	28 64



CHIEF OF POLICE
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G. H. V. Bulger





Amni B. Bulgea

*The Photo of Mrs Bulgea
is on the previous page
C.A.M*



LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

HON. GEORGE HEDLEY VICARS

BULYEA

By the mere facts of their official tenure and their public acts, the makers of empire are ever under the searching scrutiny of the public eye, and all they do or undertake is examined with the closest and most critical judgment. It is well for any state or political division of a country if the record stands the scrutiny and comes out of the alembic of its severe test flawless and worthy of high commendation. The new province of Alberta now occupies a very prominent place in the mind of the American people on both sides of the Canadian line, and its public officials are in the limelight of a jealous and all-observing vigilance. And that they are performing their trying and difficult functions with credit to themselves and benefit to the province seems to be well established and generally conceded.

No one of them has a greater responsibility, a more important duty, or a more difficult task than Hon. George H. V. Bulyea, the present Lieutenant-Governor, and no one is giving greater or more general satisfaction to the people by his public performances and official administration. In him natural adaptability to official life and the training for its duties through experience unite in a happy and beneficial manner. He was born on February 17, 1859, at Gagetown in Queen's county, New Brunswick, a son of James Albert and Jane (Blizzard) Bulyea, prosperous farmers of that province. His ancestors were among those stern and unbending Tories of what are now the United States, who, resisting all the blandishments of republican consequence and the frenzied cry for human liberty and equal rights for all men, which alienated the colonies across the border from the mother country late in the eighteenth century, remained loyal to the British crown, and came in great numbers to this country at the time of the American Revolution, and here became the settlers of the wilds, the leaders of the industrial army, the real makers of earlier Canada.

Mr. Bulyea obtained his preliminary training in the grammar school of his native town, and finished his scholastic education at the University of New Brunswick, from which he was graduated in September, 1878, at the head of his class and with first honors in mathematics and the French language. After his graduation from the University, he taught the Sunbury county (N.B.) grammar school until the spring of 1882. On May 14 of that year he moved to Manitoba, and in March, 1883, to Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia,

which is now a part of the new province of Saskatchewan. There he started a business as a dealer in furniture and flour and feed, which became extensive and was conducted by him until 1898. But a mind so active and comprehensive as his, and a spirit so essentially patriotic, could not be chained to the wheels of commercial life, and expend its whole strength in that domain of effort. In 1894 he was elected to the North West Council, and his acceptance of the position was unanimously endorsed by his constituents, so highly were his services in that body appreciated. In 1898 he was appointed to the important post of Administrator of Territorial affairs in the Yukon, and went to the field of his duties from Skagway over the ice. Returning to Regina in September of the same year, he was re-elected at the ensuing general election, and was soon afterward appointed Minister of Agriculture, and on February 4, 1903, Minister of Public Works for the North West Territories. In these several official stations so well and wisely did he perform his important duties, that when the time came for the erection of the new province of Alberta it was manifest that he was the proper person to start its career on safe and stable ground. Accordingly, on September 1, 1905, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the province, an office in which he has fully justified the confidence expressed in his appointment. By reason of his breadth of view, tactful management and great executive ability, the affairs of the province have flourished and progressed, the chaotic conditions incident to a new creation have disappeared and the young political entity has rapidly assumed shape and order for her more ambitious existence. After her graceful launch into municipal waters, this beautiful barque, freighted with so many high hopes, and such radiant assurances of great achievement, commercial, industrial, agricultural, mental and moral, has spread her ample sails, and under the guidance of a masterful navigator, has turned her virgin prow toward the open sea of an exalted, a serviceable, a highly honorable career.

On January 29, 1885, Mr. Bulyea was united in marriage with Miss Annie Blanche Babbit, the second daughter of the late R. T. Babbit, Registrar of Queen's county, New Brunswick. Here again he was signally sagacious in choice and blessed in good fortune, finding in this union a help for his every need—a fit companion for his high course along the points and pinnacles of great affairs—an ornament to the most exalted station among this people, who are pleased to recognize in her, the first lady of their land, all that is elevated in character, dignified and graceful in womanhood, and broad, bright and charming in social culture.

HON. ALEXANDER CAMERON RUTHERFORD

The epoch makers of history always occupy a particularly prominent place in the public mind. At the time of their performances they are the cynosure of all eyes, for they hold in their hands the glowing threads of destiny, and at every recurring anniversary of their great works, the attention of the world is concentrated upon them, with more and more of respectful feeling, until when time has long passed them by, they become dimly glorious, far up the valley of centuries, as patriarchs of a race, as founders of a polity, as fathers of a state. What is more striking, more picturesque, more dramatic in all American history, than the eventful day on which, in the little city of Annapolis, the great Washington, after long and ably leading the armies of his ambitious young country, and finally lifting her to an independent place among the nations of the earth, voluntarily laid down the power of empire, and by that act vaulted above all autocrats and conquerors by simply declining their company? All the stage setting of that lofty self-abnegation is indelibly impressed on the public mind. The quaint old city bearing the honored name of Queen Anne, the historic old state house, a product of the genius of Sir Christopher Wren, the broad, deep, stately Severn on whose sedge banks they stand, the lordly men and gracious ladies who were present, and the act of resignation itself, overpowering in dignity and manliness, which redeemed patriotism from the reproach that centuries of designing knavery had cast upon it, all are forever fixed in the thoughts of those who have read of them. And so it is and will be for Alberta. For here, too, a new state has been called into being. And although it is no gift from the sword of a conquering hero, although no pomp and panoply of war preceded its advent among the commonwealths, although it is the progeny of peace and progress, its entrance upon the mighty theatre of corporate action is none the less significant, and the men who are guiding its infant steps into the broad highways of imperial destiny are none the less of commanding interest and importance. Among these men, who is to be named before or considered above the premier of her government, Hon. A. C. Rutherford, the Minister of Education, the first citizen within her borders? Mr. Rutherford was born on a farm in the township of Carlton, Province of Ontario, son of the late James Rutherford (Cameron) Rutherford the father of Aberfeldy, Shire, Scotland, and the mother of the same place. The foundation of his education was laid in the common and high schools of his native province, and in 1881 he was graduated from McGill

University at Montreal with the degrees of B.A. and B.C.L. He then began the study of law in the offices of Scott, McTavish & McCracken, of Ottawa, the head of the firm being Hon. R. W. Scott, now Secretary of State for the Dominion. Until the year 1895 Mr. Rutherford practised his profession in Ottawa. In that year he came to Alberta and took up his residence at Strathcona, then known as South Edmonton. He first entered politics in 1902, when he was elected a member of the legislature of the North West Territories, and in his first session he was chosen Deputy Speaker of the House, a position he held until the formation of the new provinces. When that event occurred, and it was necessary to find a capable man to guide the ship of state of the new Alberta, his commanding ability and influence, his wide acquaintance with public affairs, his high character and forceful, aggressive manhood, turned all eyes to him as the proper person for the post, and he was made premier of the cabinet with the Department of Education and Provincial Treasurer for his special charge. He has shown a deep, intelligent and abiding interest in the welfare of the province, and that of his home town also. He was a zealous advocate of the incorporation of Strathcona, and his efforts on this behalf were potential in bringing about the desired result. His church affiliation is with the Baptists, and fraternally he belongs to the A. F. & A. M., I.O.O.F., A.O.U.W. and Sons of Scotland. In 1888 he married with Miss Mattie Birkett, a daughter of William Birkett, Ottawa. She is a lady of the highest culture, and a warmly welcomed member of the best social circles. In her exalted position as one of the leading ladies of the land, she meets her responsibilities with a skill that is masterful and a grace that commands the admiration of all observers. They have two children, one son and one daughter. The delicate and difficult duties of the Premier's exalted station have so far been performed with an ability, a tact and a breadth of view that have won him great credit and been of substantial benefit to the province.

WILLIAM HENRY CUSHING

The interesting subject of this brief memoir was trained for the duties of life in the various pursuits incident to this free country in which every man is thrown rely on his own resources and obliged to learn in the rugged but thorough school of experience what his own capabilities are and how to use them to the best advantage. And as responsibility equates rapidly, Mr Cushing found himself at an early age in readiness for almost any emergency likely to occur in his affairs, and competent to grapple with any difficulty they might



Alex. B. Rutherford

Hon Alex. Carr

Rutherford





W. H. Cushing

present. He is a native of the township of Arthur, Wellington county, province of Ontario, where he was born on August 21, 1852. His parents, William and Sarah (Thompson) Cushing, were prosperous farmers, the father a native of the city of Norwich, England, who came to Ontario early in 1842 and located in Wellington county. The son attended the public schools in the neighborhood of his home, and began life as a farmer, tilling the soil until 1879. He then took up building as his occupation, and in 1883 moved to Calgary in this province, where he believed he would find a fruitful field for his enterprise. He continued his building operations here until 1885, when he started a sash and door factory, which he has conducted successfully and with an expanding volume of trade and profit ever since. In 1903 he formed this business into a joint stock company under the name of Cushing Bros., Ltd., and with a very extensive body of trade and branch factories at Edmonton, Alberta, and Regina, Saskatchewan, and lumber yards at Red Deer, Strathcona and Fort Saskatchewan, in addition to the large main one at Calgary.

In the public affairs of the province Mr. Cushing has ever been prominent and serviceable, and so pronounced has been his influence and so highly esteemed are his general knowledge and wisdom, that on the organization of Alberta as a separate autonomy, he was chosen Minister of Public Works for the province, an important post of public utility in which he has so far given great and general satisfaction by the manner in which he has discharged his official duties. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Church and has been active in church and hospital work in the city where he has lived for the last twenty-three years. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Independent Order of Oddfellows and the Royal Templars of Temperance, taking a warm interest in the advancement of Temperance. Always willing to bear a good citizen's share in the burdens of state in whatever form they may come, Mr. Cushing in his young manhood and while a resident of Ontario, served with credit as a member of the Thirtieth Battalion of the Dominion military force.

HON. WILLIAM T. FINLAY

"Where nature does so much for man, shall man not set his standard high?" These glowing and profoundly suggestive words of the rugged but charming "Poet of the Sierras" find one answer at least in the career of the interesting theme of this writing, the life story of the Honorable William T. Finlay, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, to which they are pertinently applicable. For nearly a quarter of a century he has been a resident within the

limits of the province which is now enjoying the benefits of his extensive knowledge of the country, experience with its people, and close connection with every phase of its development, all of which unite to make his occupancy of the important station which he now fills in the councils of the country of particular and far-reaching advantage to every element of its progress, and especially to its chief source of greatness, its agricultural possibilities, which the department of government he has in charge has in its special care. Mr. Finlay is a native of Ireland, the land of song and story, of gallant men and gracious ladies, whose history runs back through the annals of the past until it is lost in the twilight of fable, and whose influence on the current activities of the world under every sun is potential, inspiring and beneficent. He was born at Lisburn in the Emerald Isle on July 12, 1853, and completed his education at the Royal Educational Institute in Belfast. In 1874, when he was but twenty-one years of age, considering the crowded condition of his country, where there are nearly 200 persons to every square mile of land, and the petty, cramped enclosures to opportunity which this state of affairs, together with the social and political limitations, entailed, in comparison with the boundless expanse and sparse occupation of the New World, with its freer social life and less strident political gradations, he determined to cast his lot with this younger continent and become a unit in its multiplying host of daring adventurers. Having arrived in Canada, he located in Toronto, where he was employed as a clerk and bookkeeper until 1882. The taste of freedom of movement, equality of opportunity and largeness of life which he thus secured only whetted his appetite for more; and, accordingly, knowing that what Ontario had become through enterprise, foresight and concentration of effort, other sections of the undeveloped domain might also become through the same means, he became a pioneer of the Farther West in the year last mentioned, and located at Medicine Hat within the limits of the present province of Alberta. This was at the time a frontier town of tents and shacks widely scattered and few in number, and miles beyond the terminus of the railway, the Canadian Pacific not reaching the settlement until 1883. Although far from the luxuries of civilized life, and where even the necessities were often scarce and costly, yet stimulated by the inspiring influence of the broad prairie, and knowing that the development of its vast resources but waited for the effort of willing and energetic men, his keen eye of faith pierced through the dark pioneer days and rested exultingly on the compensating glory of the coming era, which it was his pride and pleasure to haste.



William J. Finck

He engaged in the lumbering business with success, and thus obtaining a secure and stable foothold, in 1886 turned his attention to ranching, for which the country around him was particularly suitable. Meanwhile the town of his residence and the territory surrounding it responded with alacrity to the impulse he and others like him gave to its activities, and soon grew into consequence and magnitude of development and power. In a few years a city government was required for the crude metropolis of this awakening section, and Mr. Finlay was chosen as its chief executive. He served it well and wisely during two successive terms, directing its affairs with a hand careful as well as strong, and kind though vigorous and skilful. Combining with his high business endowments agreeable and obliging manners, and excellent judgment, and uniting with an enlightened conservatism an enterprising and far-seeing public-spirit, he placed the corporate interests of the place on a firm, broad and deep foundation, to the enduring value of which all its subsequent history has testified. He was vigilant and zealous, at the same time, in starting and building up other elements of tribute to the welfare of the section and the comfort of its people. For eight years he was president of the Medicine Hat Hospital Board, and largely through his superior executive ability and enlightened breadth of view the institution has taken rank as second to none almost in the country in the vigor and excellence of its management, the character and completeness of its equipment, and the wisdom and skill of its force of professional attendants. The political interests of both town and country have also continuously enlisted his attention and engaged his powers. In 1892 he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly for the Medicine Hat district, and in that body he so impressed himself on the judgment and approval of its members and the public mind in general, by his thorough familiarity with the country, his extensive and accurate knowledge of its conditions and needs, and had risen to such influence and power in the councils of the Liberal party, that when the time arrived for the formation of a provincial government he was again chosen by a good majority of the electors to a seat in the Legislature in 1905, and his choice by the Rutherford Government as Minister of Agriculture for the province followed almost as a matter of course. The interests under the direction of the department in his keeping are so wide, varied and important, and the results dependent on their management are so extensive, diversified and critical, that it is a source of universal satisfaction and commendation that they are in hands so capable, clean and masterful. For Mr. Finlay enjoys in a marked and very unusual degree the confidence and esteem of the people, and this is based on an intimate

knowledge of his character and all his public opinions and acts, which have been under the closest scrutiny from the time of his advent into the territory. The many marked improvements the Minister has already adopted not only suggest, but give positive assurance that the Department of Agriculture has fallen into worthy hands in the person of the Hon. William T. Finlay. Mr. Finlay also fills the responsible position of Provincial Secretary.

HON. CHARLES WILSON CROSS

The present Attorney General of the province of Alberta, at the early age of thirty-two has risen to this station by his own merit in intellectual attainments and force of character. Born and reared in the Dominion of Canada, educated in its schools, married to one of its ladies, he is wholly a product of the country and one of its most representative men. He was born at Madoc, Hastings county, Ontario, on November 30th, 1872, of Scottish ancestry, his father, Thomas Cross, being a native of Aberdeen, and his mother, nee Maria Mouncey, a Canadian of Scotch parentage. The father was a prominent merchant of Madoc, and a leading man in all the life of the community. The son obtained his education at Upper Canada College, Toronto University and Osgoode Hall, and on finishing his scholastic and professional courses, decided that his opportunities for advancement would be greater in the West than in his native section. Accordingly, in 1897, he became a resident of Alberta, locating at Edmonton, where he began the practice of law, and soon afterwards entered the firm of Short, Cross, Biggar & Ewing. Both his professional work and his natural inclination made him a diligent student of public affairs, and brought him a thorough knowledge of governmental science. From his arrival in the province he has taken an active part in politics, and in the fall of 1905 he was elected a member of the Provincial Parliament in Edmonton constituency, and immediately appointed Attorney General in the cabinet under Hon. W. T. Rutherford. In this position he has a full field and wide scope for the exercise of his mental powers and legal attainments, and as he is impelled by the loftiest motives as a citizen and statesman, is loyal to his party and to his friends, and upright in all his dealings, it is not to be questioned that he will administer his high office with great credit to himself and lasting benefit to the province and its people. His constituents may safely trust their interests in his hands with the assurance that the rights of all will be vigorously promoted. The province is yet in its formative period, and there is, necessarily, much of its jurisprudence to be settled and many demarcations of political and personal rights must yet be made.



Charles W. Cross

It is fortunate for the people of this municipal creation that their legal-interests are in keeping of one so capable and industrious.

WILLIAM FLETCHER BREDIN, M.P.P.

Capricious as fortune often seems in the bestowal of her bounties, both as to sections of country and individual men, no judicious observer can doubt that there is always, if not invariably, a substantial basis of merit for her preferences. She plays hide and seek with her favorites, trying them often in a severe discipline of patience and disappointment, but when they have the keenness of scent and persistency of energy to run her to cover, she smiles upon them with the utmost graciousness, and however coquettish she may appear at times afterward, she almost never wholly abandons them if they properly apply the lessons she gives them. She long ago stowed away in this far Northern region, in depositories difficult of access, boundless aggregates of her best treasures in material resources and fruitful opportunities, then waited for the men who had the pluck and energy to find them; and when the hour was ripe the right men came and saw and conquered. Among the number who appear to have reaped the reward of their energy in following their own bent and obeying her call, William F. Bredin, M.P.P. for Athabasca, has a record full of incident as the show of a kaleidoscope in feature, yet substantial as the everlasting hills in results. Mr. Bredin was born on April 17, 1837, at Woodlands, County Stormont, Ontario, a son of William and Lucy (Teske) Bredin, the former a native of Enniskillen, in the North of Ireland, and sprung from Scotch-Irish ancestry, and the latter born at Appleton, Ontario, of Palatine Irish stock. The father was a manufacturer of wool, flour and lumber in Ontario. The son received his education at Carleton Place High School and Coburg Collegiate, and deciding at the age of twenty to seek his fortune in the Great West, located in Winnipeg, in 1857, remaining about two years. During this period he was a member of the Winnipeg Cavalry Troop, under Capt. G. H. Young and Lieutenant Knight, in which he saw active service in helping to quell a strike on the Canadian Pacific construction at Cross Lake, east of Winnipeg. Seized with a wandering spirit, in 1879 he went to Dakota and Montana, and for the next three years had an adventurous career, stage driving in the Yellowstone district of Montana, and on Northern Pacific location work. In 1882 he decided to return to the land of his birth, and starting from where Billings, Mont., now stands, with a team and buckboard and alone, he headed for Edmonton, crossing the Missouri at Fort Benton and following the old Buffalo robe traders' trail to Macleod, which was at that time

merely a post of the North West Mounted Police. Between Macleod and Calgary there were only three ranches visible from the trail, and between Calgary and Edmonton no white settlers. At Edmonton he found the business houses consisting of only the Hudson's Bay Company's post and two stores. After a short stay at Edmonton he drove in the fall of the same year via Calgary to the end of the Canadian Pacific track at Swift Current. From there he went on to Winnipeg, where he remained until the spring of 1883, then returning to Swift Current, drove from that point by way of Red Deer Forks and Todd's Crossing of Battle River back to Edmonton, and for some time engaged in farming on the site of the present town of Strathecona. At that time black flour (made from frozen wheat) sold at \$12.50 a hundred pounds, bacon at thirty-five cents a pound, and everything else correspondingly high. Mail was received overland from Winnipeg every six weeks. In the fall of 1883 Mr. Bredin went to Calgary and opened a coal mine on Fish creek from which he sold the first coal ever handled in Calgary. Disposing of this property soon afterward, during the next twelve years he followed ranching and trading in Central Alberta; and in 1897 started with one companion down the Mackenzie on a fur trading expedition. He and his comrade went 500 miles down the river to Fort Wrigley, where they wintered, and the next spring they walked to Athabasca Landing, a distance of 1,500 miles, meeting with many hardships and several times running very short of provisions. In 1899 this enterprising and resourceful adventurer and explorer established his present business of fur trading, freighting, etc., at Lesser Slave Lake, in which his thorough knowledge of the country, combined with his energy and business ability, he has built up a very large and profitable trade. During the whole of his residence in what is now the province he has taken an active and leading part in public affairs, and been one of the most energetic and far-seeing promoters of every commendable public enterprise; and by this course, and the wisdom and enterprise he has shown in it, so firmly has he established himself in the confidence and esteem of the people that in the elections for the First Provincial Parliament of Alberta he was the only person chosen to that Assembly by acclamation, and was therefore the first member elected in the new province of Alberta.

T. A. BRICK, M.P.P.

The public affairs of any country are safest in the care of men who have a direct and positive interest in the land and its welfare; and no class of people has a more direct and positive interest in a section of territory than those who own and till its



W. F. Bredin



J. Allam Brick

*See Page 22 re
J. A. Brick M.P.P.
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soil and convert its fertility into marketable products and sources of wealth. The farming industry is and must be the sheet anchor of any rural people, for it is their main dependence; and it is always a safe and sure one, capable of unmeasured expansion and almost countless variety in features. This is particularly true of the Province of Alberta, for in the main its agricultural interests are its most valuable assets, and will long continue to be. So it was the very logic of events and conditions that resulted in the selection of T. A. Brick, who, from the universal esteem in which he is held is familiarly called "Allie," as the representative of the North constituency in the first Provincial Parliament of the new commonwealth. Mr. Brick is not a native of the province but he is one of the early arrivals here, having come to this region nearly a quarter of a century ago, and mingled in it and taken a helpful part in its activities ever since. His father was a Methodist clergyman in his young manhood, but later joined the Church of England, and then, yielding to the call of the Church Missionary Society for volunteers in its service, came to this country and the Peace River district as one of the heroic missionaries of the Church who carried the banner of the Cross into remote and benighted regions, arriving here in 1882. On that far frontier, a veritable "outpost of empire," as Kipling would call it, the son of this devoted herald of Christianity joined him in the fall of 1884, since which time he has been trading, ranching and farming on the Peace river. He was born at Compton, Ontario, in 1864, and is a son of Rev. John Gough and Emma Marie (Allan) Brick. The parents were natives of Herefordshire, England, and came to Canada in 1864. They spent the earlier years of their American residence in the eastern provinces, and became residents of the Peace river country in 1882. In 1894 the father was stationed at Barrytown-on-Hudson, in the state of New York, and there the mother died in July, 1895, and the father in October, 1897. The son attended the public schools in Toronto, and in 1882 started out in life as a clerk in a grocery store. Two years later he joined his father in the far West, his education obtained in the schools being supplemented by ever present, wise and many-voiced Nature, and the rugged discipline of daily toil and experience. He gave his energies to farming, ranching and trading, and with an eye keen and a heart resolute for the most rapid development of the section with which he had cast his lot, energetically aided every movement for its improvement. Thus he is most closely identified with its progress and most truly a representative of its attributes and forces, knowing its needs, its aspirations and its possibilities as fully as any

one can, and ready to serve its people with all his broad intelligence and impressive force of character. He was nominated as the People's candidate for the First Provincial Parliament, and on February 24, 1906, was elected to the seat in the body which he is so capably filled. In 1892 he was married to Miss Nancy Jane Grey, of Peace River. Although his home is 400 miles northwest of Edmonton, he is by no means wanting in the needed knowledge and ability required for the exalted station to which he has been elevated by the preponderant voice of the electors of his locality.

HENRY WILLIAM McKENNEY, M.P.P.

Having chosen the science of government as the study of his mature life, and made his study practical through experience and broad and comprehensive through close observation seasoned by mature reflection, Henry W. McKenney, member of the first Provincial Parliament of Alberta for the old Pioneer Riding of St. Albert, is well equipped for his important duties, and splendidly qualified to render his constituents and the province in general effective and fruitful service as a member of the law making body. Mr. McKenney is a native of Amherstburg, Ontario, where he was born on February 24, 1848. He is the son of Augustus and Matilda (Grandin) McKenney, both now deceased. The father who was a master mariner and later a merchant, was of Irish ancestry, his forefathers having lived for many generations in County Cork in the Emerald Isle while the mother's forebears came from Normandy during the early settlement of Lower Canada.

The son was educated partly in the common and high schools of his native town, and completed his course under private instruction. In 1863, when he was but fifteen years old, he came west into what was then called the Red River settlement, and is now the province of Manitoba, to engage in the fur trading business in the employ of the late Henry McKenney and Dr. John Schultz, with whom he was associated for a short time at the then almost infant village of Winnipeg. These gentlemen were relatives and merchants and fur traders and carried on an extensive business. Later in the same year, 1863, our youthful adventurer's parents also left Ontario and came into the Red River settlement, but two years later the whole family returned to their former home. The son Henry, with an inclination to his father's earlier occupation, then went into the employ of the captains Hackett, cousins of his, and large vessel owners of Detroit, and he passed the next four years on the great lakes, steadily rising in rank as a navigator, until, in the early spring of 1869, before a marine board in Detroit, he successfully passed his

examination and became a certified officer. He then again came West and has been a merchant in this section of the country almost ever since. He went up to Rocky Mountain Fort in 1875, passing the site of the present city of Edmonton, which was then a wilderness. In 1883 he located at St. Albert, where he was in mercantile business until 1903, when he sold out and made a trip through California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, returning to make his home at Edmonton, where he now lives with his family. During his residence at St. Albert he was postmaster and police magistrate for many years, chairman of the school board for fifteen years, and also rendered effective and valued service to that community as secretary-treasurer of its first agricultural society, as license commissioner, and in many other official and semi-official capacities, as well as by his general interest and activity in behalf of the development and improvement of the region. He is now practically retired from business after having by his industry, shrewdness, and acumen accumulated considerable property consisting principally of farms in the country and houses and lots in town. No phase of the busy life of the new metropolitan section of this province has escaped Mr. McKenney's attention or been without his earnest interest and serviceable support. In fraternal and social circles he has long been prominent. He was president of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Edmonton in 1905, and on November 9th of the same year he was elected a member of the First Provincial Parliament as Liberal, supporting Sir Wilfred Laurier and Hon. A. C. Rutherford's Government in Alberta. He is a Roman Catholic in religion and the only one in the Parliament. He speaks French fluently as well as English, writing both with equal ease and skill. As a nephew of the late Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, Sir John Schultz, he has had a luminous example of creditable and fruitful public service in his own family which has not been without its beneficial influence on his own career. In fact, through almost every channel Mr. McKenney has received aid in his preparation for the elevated and elevating citizenship he has so long exhibited amid this people in both public and private life, and the aid has come from every source because he is one of those adaptable men who have the power and the readiness to find a lesson in everything and to assimilate it for future use. His marriage occurred in January 1885, when he was united at St. Albert with Miss Mary Ridsdale, a daughter of the late Thomas W. Ridsdale Esquire, of Manchester, England, where she was born, coming to this country with her family in her childhood. Mr. and Mrs. McKenney have had eleven children, seven of whom are living. Maud, John Christian,

Aloysia Agnes, Frederic, Alice, Frances and Albert Edward. With his extensive and varied capabilities, his broad and accurate knowledge of public affairs, and his lofty ideals of public life and public service, Mr. McKenney is a valuable and valued accession to the councils of the government, and a safe and serviceable advocate and defender of the best interests of the country.

FRANCIS AUSTIN WALKER, M.P.P.

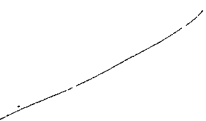
A resident of Alberta for nearly a quarter of a century, and during all that time actively interested in promoting the development of the region, although working in a modest way and without ostentation, Francis A. Walker of Fort Saskatchewan is not only ranked among old timers here, but is held in high esteem as one of the useful and enterprising men of his locality. He was born at Lucan, Ontario, on November 17, 1871, and is the son of William and Catherine (Spencer) Walker, the former a descendant of Irish ancestors who came to Canada in 1840, and the latter of English parents who settled in this country in 1841. Mr. Walker's father was a hotel keeper in the town of Lucan, Ontario, until 1882, when the family left that part of the country and moved to Edmonton, arriving at that city in July, 1883. The next year they located on a farm at Agricola. The son was educated in the schools of Lucan, Winnipeg and Edmonton, and lived with his parents on the farm until 1897, part of the time having charge of its management and conducting its operations. In the spring of 1898 he hearkened to the golden music from the Klondike, and journeyed to that far away region of huge promise to all and of awful disappointment to many, in search of his fortune, braving the dangers of an old overland trail on the way, and all the terrors and hardships of an arctic climate and a remote and scantily provided frontier after his arrival. Fortune did not smile on his venture or reward his faith, and in October, 1902, he returned to the farm broke. The next spring he located at Fort Saskatchewan as sub-agent of Dominion Lands, and also engaged in the real estate business. He resigned his agency with the Dominion Government in October, 1905, and since then he has devoted his time and energies wholly to his business, building it up by his foresight, sagacity and enterprise to large extension and cumulative profits. He is recognized as one of the best business men in the neighborhood, and his judgment, especially in his own line of trade, is widely sought and relied on. Fraternally he belongs to the Order of Freemasons, and in the doings of the order he takes an active interest and a leading part. Mr. Walker was elected to the First Provincial Parliament for the constituency of Victoria by a large majority, and those who know him



Wm Kenney



S. A. Walker.



doubt not that he will perform his important duties with great benefit to his people and lasting credit to himself. In January, 1904, he was married at Oak Lake, Manitoba, to Miss Emma J. Curry, of Belleville, Ontario. Their home at Fort Saskatchewan is a centre of agreeable and generous hospitality, and is much frequented by their hosts of friends.

**ANTHONY SIGWART
DE ROSENROLL, M.P.P.**

Born and reared in the beautiful Italian seaport of Castellamare, and influenced from his childhood by the weighty traditions of the antique classical world, and the stirring scenes of modern times during which his native land was wasted by the successive depredations of Germans, French and Austrians, and finally rose against all foreign dominion and re-established her unity and autonomy, Anthony Sigwart de Rosenroll, a resident of the neighborhood of Wetaskiwin in the province of Alberta, one of the prominent and prosperous ranchers, cattlemen and lumber merchants of the province, and also a member of its first Provincial Parliament, grew to manhood under the inspiration of noble examples and deeds that stir the blood, from the long past and the recent present, and early in life felt a burning desire for a larger field of action and more expansive opportunities than he could find in the home of his fathers. He was also heir to a martial spirit cultivated in his family through centuries of military service, and longed for conquest in his own behalf, though not on the bloody fields of battle, but in the peaceful pursuit of rural life, wherein he could measure his strength against opposing Nature and subdue her to his service. His parents were Rudolph and Margaret (Thomson) de Rosenroll, the father being descended from an old family of Thuisis, Switzerland. Their son Anthony was educated at his home by private tutors and prepared for usefulness in life by a thorough course of study and practice in civil engineering and land surveying. His life began on December 4, 1857, and soon after reaching manhood he emigrated to this country, where he found ample scope for the employment of his professional skill, but was induced by the conditions in the new world to seek his advancement in another sphere of labor. He became a rancher and cattleman of extensive operations and rose to prominence in the industry, locating in the West in 1895. A few years later he also engaged in the lumber business in the vicinity of his home at Wetaskiwin, and in that line too, he has been eminently successful, becoming president of the Rosenroll Lumber Company, Limited, at Wetaskiwin, which he organized. He owns a controlling interest in the business of this company, and is in addition proprietor of the Rosen-

roll stock and grain farm of 4,000 acres at Rosenroll, a town sixteen miles east of Wetaskiwin, named after him. From his arrival in this part of the Dominion he has had an abiding faith in its future greatness, and has devoted his best energies to its development and improvement, aiding with his time, money and example in the promotion of every commendable enterprise for its material advancement, and taking a zealous and influential part in its public affairs through political channels. In 1896 he was appointed a justice of the peace and the next year a notary public. On October 28, 1898, he was elected by acclamation to the Legislative Assembly of the North West Territories, and in 1902 he was re-elected by acclamation. In that body, which presided over the destinies of this vast country in the days of simplicity of life and iron seriousness of purpose, he was one of the wisest and most energetic and useful members, so favorably impressing himself on the public thought of the section that in the provincial election of 1905 he was chosen a member of the first Parliament of the Province. Judging from his past record in legislative work it is beyond doubt that the selection was a wise one and that his services in the higher forum will be of great advantage to his locality and the province in general. During the first session of the legislature of Alberta Mr. Rosenroll has well sustained his reputation as a parliamentarian, and was instrumental in securing the city charter for the town of Wetaskiwin and has also secured for that city the location of important public institutions. Mr. Rosenroll was married at Wetaskiwin on February 8, 1895 to Miss Ida, a daughter of John Eberhard, one of the prominent citizens of that town. Their offspring number three, their sons Arthur Sylvester, born on March 14, 1896, and Edgar, born on June 21, 1897, and their daughter Richelda, born on December 7, 1898.

ROBERT TAYLOR TELFORD, M.P.P.

"Not honored less is he who founds than he who heirs a line." All men agree in giving praise to those who, taking the opportunities which circumstances afford them in an advanced state of civilization make the most of their situation and help to build up and develop the beneficent forces around them for the common weal of their locality and the general good of mankind. But everywhere the judicious accord even higher commendation and a greater measure of credit to the bold men and women, who, daunted by no danger, deterred by no difficulty, and stopped by no prospect of privation, walk bravely forth into the wilderness to plant themselves amid its opposing forces and begin the work of development and civilization there. To this class belong Robert Taylor Telford and his wife, who were the first



Mrs. ROSENROLL AND FAMILY.



As Roeswell





ROBT. T. TELFORD.

settlers at Leduc, in the province of Alberta, and have been potential agencies in every phase of its subsequent history. Mr. Telford was born on June 19, 1860, at Bryson, in County Pontiac, Province of Quebec, and is the son of Robert and Ann (Pratt) Telford, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to Canada in 1845 and settled in the great valley of the Ottawa, on a farm which they have ever since occupied and worked. After receiving a common school education, the son moved to the United States in 1880 and during the next five years wrought diligently in the activities of the republic and took a serviceable part in its political and social life. In 1885, the year of the rebellion in the North-western part of the Dominion, he returned to his native land to aid in sustaining its government and defeating its visionary foes. He joined the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, and for four years dared the rage of men and of the elements in an outdoor service of great value and efficiency in which it was his good fortune to earn and receive the approval of his superiors and the esteem of his countrymen in general by his valor, constancy and skill in the force. Leaving this renowned body in 1889, he became the first settler at the now flourishing town of Leduc, where he has been postmaster and a justice of the peace since 1893. In 1890 he went to Shamrock, Wisconsin, and was married to Miss Belle Howard, a former acquaintance of that place, who at once returned with him to Leduc, and became its first lady resident. She was at the time but seventeen years old, and it is characteristic of her fortitude, constancy and elevation of spirit, that she was willing to abandon all the blandishments of society, all the pleasing comforts of an advanced civilization and comfortable home, and go forth to make a new home in an unsettled region, wherein men, beasts, and even Nature herself seemed armed against the invaders, thus adding to the proof that if American manhood is entitled to credit for courage equal to every requirement, American womanhood is in all respects worthy of that exalted manhood. Mrs. Telford's parents were of New England ancestry, and she and her husband have one child, their son Raymond, now twelve years old. Being practically the founder of the town in which he lives, it follows as a matter of course that Mr. Telford has been deeply interested in its welfare, and with a breadth of view and a public-spirit altogether commendable and in many ways most fruitful, he has continuously from the beginning, given to its development and improvement his best energies and most helpful attention, omitting no effort on his part needed for its utmost good. Since 1893 he has been actively engaged in the lumber business, and has prospered in his enterprise in a measure duly proportioned

to the skill, industry and intelligence he has applied to it.

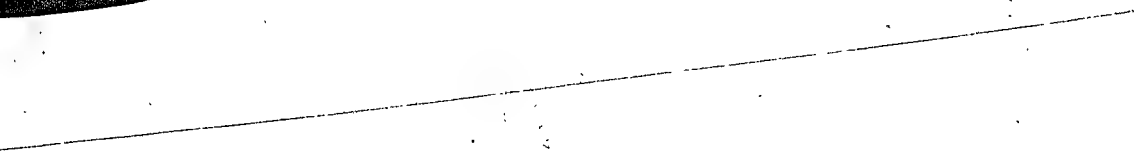
JOHN ALLAN McPHERSON, M.P.P.

It is a full quarter of a century since the adventurous footsteps of this representative citizen and esteemed public official of Alberta led him into what was then the wilderness of the great North West, but which he has helped to make over into a well developed and flourishing country, fruitful in the products and rich in the comforts and conveniences of cultivated life. On his arrival in this region in 1881 he located where he now lives, and here he has maintained his home ever since. What changes he has witnessed in the region through the spirit of progress, slowly awakened to action, perhaps, but when once aroused intensely vigorous and daring, it is not within the scope of this narrative to relate. It is enough to say that in all he has contributed yeoman service to the good of the locality, and is fully entitled to share in all the benefits his labors have helped to produce. Mr. McPherson was born in December, 1855, in the village of Mt. Pleasant, Brant county, Ontario, and is a son of Donald and Catherine (McLellan) McPherson, prosperous farmers in that locality. They were of Scotch ancestry, the seats of their families for generations being at North Uist in Scotland, whence the American progenitors came to Canada. The son, John Allan, obtained his education in the common schools of Uptergrove and Brantford, and began life for himself in lumbering and construction work in Ontario.

In the spring of 1878 he came to Winnipeg by trail, remaining in the vicinity of Winnipeg and Rat Portage for three years, assisting in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In 1881 he came to his present location, making the trip across the plains from Winnipeg to Edmonton by ox and cart which occupied a little over three months, and on his arrival determined to try his hand at general farming and breeding and raising good strains of live stock. He found a tract of land suited to his purpose on Stoney Plain, at what is now known as Spruce Grove, and there he steadfastly adhered to his purpose and steadily advanced toward its accomplishment, until he became one of the leading farmers and stock men of that part of the province. Meanwhile, taking an earnest and helpful interest in the affairs of the country round him, he rendered effective service to the people in various municipal and school offices, and thus became well acquainted with their needs and the conditions obtaining among them. When autonomy was secured for Alberta, and it became necessary to commit her corporate interests to a parliament, all eyes turned at once to Mr. McPherson as a proper per on



Geo A McPherson

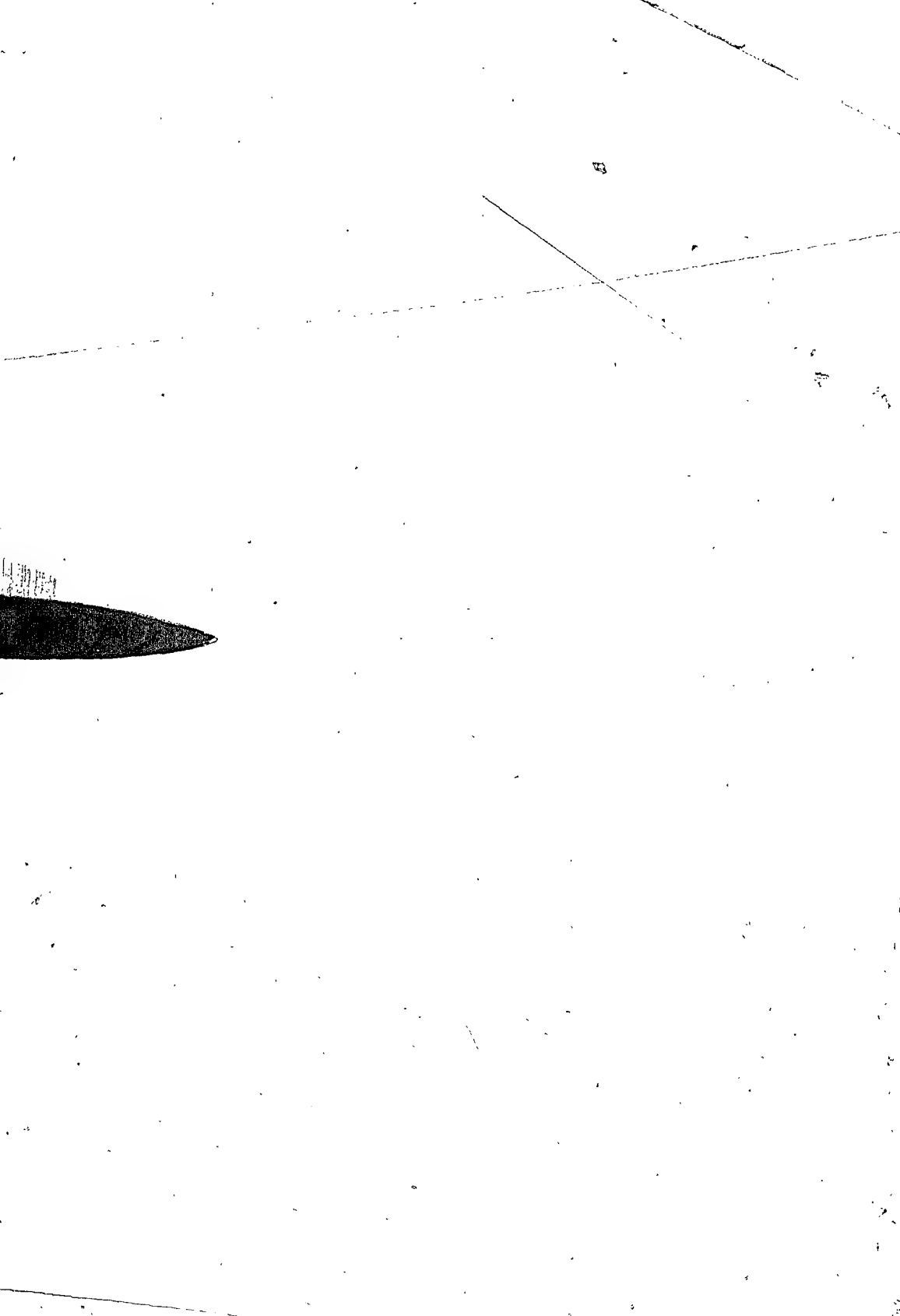


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W. H. Luff





Chas A Sturck



to represent the Stoney Plain constituency in this important body, and he was elected to a seat in it as the candidate of the Liberal party. He was married in 1894 to Miss Christina Hodel, the marriage being solemnized at Edmonton. Five children have brightened their domestic hearth, their sons, John, George, Angus, James and Charles.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN PUFFER, M.P.P.

Having taken his destiny in his own hands at an early age and worked it out along lines of steady progress to competence and high standing in his community, having adopted the conditions of life at all times as he found them, and everywhere made the most of them, having managed with skill and ability his own affairs on every field of action, W. F. Puffer, Member of the Provincial Parliament from Lacombe has given ample proof of his capacity for looking after the public interests of his constituents and the province in general with wisdom and good judgment, and promoting them with tireless energy, quick perceptions and resourcefulness equal to every emergency. He is, moreover, a gentleman of high character and strict integrity, and is impelled by a lofty and conscientious sense of public duty. So well equipped for his legislative duties was he considered, and so influential in the body to which he belongs did he appear at the very start of its deliberations, that he was selected to second the address in reply to the speech from the throne; and in the performance of that delicate and important task he fully met the expectations his reputation had excited. Mr. Puffer was born near the village of Westport in County Leeds, Ontario, on November 1, 1861, and is the son of Asa and Louisa C. (Root) Puffer, of Scotch-Irish and English ancestry, and descendants of United Empire Loyalists. Mr. Puffer was educated in the common schools and began life as a farmer and lumberman in Northern Ontario and Michigan, beginning without means and working himself forward and upward by his own persevering industry, his careful frugality, and his unyielding determination to succeed. He came to Alberta in 1889 and during the next two years worked a farm near Calgary. Afterward he took up a homestead near Olds, where he was one of the first settlers. During the last eleven years he has been in the meat and cattle trade at Lacombe; and part of the time has carried on extensively in the lumber and implement business in addition, besides owning and working a farm in the same neighborhood. He has also served on the school board one term at Olds and two at Lacombe, and two terms as a member of the municipal council of the latter. His fraternal relations are with the Masonic Order, in which he has ascended the mystic ladder through all the gradations to the

fourteenth degree of the Scottish Rite. In 1885 he was married in Michigan to Miss Charlotte A. Gilmore of Gorrie, Ontario. They have eight children, Ferda, Lloyd W., Amy E., Stanley, Percy, Bertha, Dora and Douglas. Mr. Puffer's experience has given him exceptional opportunities to become acquainted with the various parts of the province, and the aspirations and needs of its people. And as he has a clear head for business, and all his convictions are well seasoned by reflection, it is not surprising that he has weight in the legislative assembly, and has been able to render valuable service to his district and the rest of the province.

CHARLES ALLAN STUART, M.P.P.

The pen of the biographer has seldom a more engaging theme than the life story of a gentleman of elevated character, high mental endowment, broad intellectual and social culture, and a stern sense of duty which is shown by fidelity to every trust imposed upon him. Such a theme is presented in the record of Charles Allan Stuart, one of the leading professional and public men of Calgary; and one of the strong, resourceful, independent and far-seeing orators and business members of the Alberta Provincial Parliament. His life began on August 3, 1864, in the township of Caradoc, County Middlesex, Ontario. He is the youngest son of Charles and Hannah (Campbell) Stuart, prosperous farmers of that county, the former of whom was a Highlander from Blair Athol in Perthshire, Scotland, and in 1832, when he was but nine years old, came with his parents to the Dominion of Canada, locating in County Halton, Ontario. Later he moved to Komoka in Middlesex county, where he flourished for some years as a carpenter and subsequently engaged in farming in Caradoc township. The mother is a native of Morpeth, England, and is of mixed Lowland Scotch and English blood. The son attended the common schools and worked on the farm until he was seventeen. Then, after teaching public school two years, and devoting two more to work on the farm, he entered Strathroy high school, and in 1887 matriculated at the University of Toronto. He took four scholarships at his matriculation, and each year thereafter while he was at the University, he secured scholarships in the classics, history and modern languages. In 1891 he was graduated with honors in political science and the classics, and as the gold medalist of his class in the latter. During the next year he held a fellowship in Modern History at Columbia College, New York, and returning to the University of Toronto in 1892, he delivered a course of lectures on that subject in University College there, as a substitute for Sir Daniel Wilson. Afterward he lectured on the constitutional history of England and Canada for two



years in the same place. His professional training was secured at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, and while attending that institution he supported himself as a private tutor in the city. Even at this early age, and amid the quiet shades of academic life, his leadership of men was shown by his election as president of University College Literary and Scientific Society in 1893. This is the highest honor within the gift of undergraduates at Toronto University.

Mr. Stuart was called to the bar in 1896, but after a short time passed in practice, his health failed, and he spent a year in Mexico and Alberta in its restoration. In May, 1898, he was called to the bar of the Territories, and at once entered into a partnership with the late Mr. P. McCarthy, Queen's Counsel, which lasted, and conducted an extensive practice under the firm name of McCarthy and Stuart until the death of Mr. McCarthy in 1901, the offices of the firm being at Calgary. The next year after the death of Mr. McCarthy the firm of Sifton, Short and Stuart was formed, and this continued until Mr. Sifton went on the bench as Chief Justice, when the firm took its present style of Short and Stuart. It is one of the leading law firms of Calgary, and has a very extensive practice among clients of the most representative character. Mr. Stuart is very successful at the bar, being a well equipped lawyer and a ready and resourceful advocate. Moreover, he on all occasions holds up to the highest level the spirit of his profession, while adorning it with his learning, and making it influential and popular by his charming personality. Dealing extensively with matters of great private and public import, in which often the welfare of whole communities has been involved, it was inevitable that public questions of every kind should actively engage his attention, and that he should become by force of circumstances a representative man of prominence and weight. A Liberal in political convictions, he has been constant and energetic in enforcing his faith and supporting those who shared it with him. Through his activity and capacity he has risen to commanding influence in the councils of his party, and has served as secretary of the Alberta Liberal Association since 1900. This position has given him a large measure of control in party affairs, and was helpful in enabling him to arrange the conventions which nominated Mr. Oliver in 1900, and the Provincial Liberal convention of August 1905, by which Mr. Rutherford was chosen Provincial leader. In the industrial development of the country of his choice Mr. Stuart has been serviceable as an owner of extensive interests in the Knee Hill Coal Co., proprietors and operators of the coal mines on Knee Hill creek. Externally he belongs only to the Sons of Scotland and

the Woodmen. He has also a short military record, having served one year as Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-sixth Middlesex Light Infantry. In the first provincial elections in Alberta, held on November 9, 1905, he was chosen a member of the Provincial Parliament for the rural constituency of Gleichen, which includes all the suburbs of Calgary. In the elevated forum to which he was thus assigned in the service of his country he has well sustained his reputation at the bar and on the hustings as a forceful and effective speaker, and also the rank the industrial and commercial world accords him as a far-seeing prudent and progressive business man of fine practical common sense and intense energy and devotion in the use of it.

Mr. Stuart was married on September 24, 1901, to Miss Beatrice Roxburgh, daughter of W. E. Roxburgh, merchant, of Ontario. They have three children, their sons, Allan Roxburgh, aged three, Charles Eric aged two, and William Ronald. Mr. Stuart has one sister, Mrs. H. S. Maus, the wife of a prominent farmer near Paris, Ontario, and four brothers, all of whom are exemplars of the elevated and useful manhood of which he is so shining an illustration. The brothers are Alexander Stuart, Barrister and King's Counsel, of London, Ontario, Duncan Stuart, once a pioneer rancher of Alberta, but who returned to Ontario and studied law, then went to South Africa as captain of B Company in the first contingent, and after the war remained in that country, where now, as Registrar of Mines, he is at the head of the Mining Department of the Transvaal; John Stuart, for a few years a rancher in Alberta, but now a prominent farmer of Middlesex county, Ontario; and W. W. Stuart, a pioneer North West rancher, and now Dominion Inspector of Ranches with headquarters at Calgary.

JOHN PLUMMER MARCELLUS, M.P.P.

Although not a native of Alberta, John P. Marcellus, M.P.P. from the Fincher Creek district has been so long connected with and active in the development of the province, that he must be considered one of the makers of this region as well as one of its most representative men. He was born on July 26, 1841, in the township of Williamsburg, County Dundas, province of Ontario, and is a son of George W. and Nancy M. (Low) Marcellus, prosperous and progressive farmers there, the former of whom was born at Williamsburg, Dundas, Ontario, and the latter in Montreal. The father's people came from the state of New York and the mother's from Germany. The son obtained his education in the public schools of his native place, and began life as a farmer in that region. While living at Williamsburg he served five years in the county council and three in the municipal council. He was also a member



J P Marshall





A. J. Robertson



of the firm of Ford and Marcellus, merchants of Berwick in Stormont county, Ontario, and during the Fenian raid in 1870 did picket duty at Morrisburg in the same province. Having a large family of sons and being desirous of providing each of them with a farm, in 1889 he came to Calgary, and after looking over the country for a suitable place for his future home, he at length located at Pincher Creek where he took up a homestead to which he has added until he now owns 2,320 acres of excellent land on which he conducts a thriving and profitable general farming industry, following one in ranching. When he came to this province and took up his residence where he now lives, in the bunch grass country spreading away from the southern foothills, an expanse poetically called the "banana belt," owing to the mildness of its climate and the fruitfulness of its soil, there were no petty, cramped enclosures, no dwarfing, deforming fences, disfiguring the landscape, but only the mighty boundaries which Nature has placed in the domain, only the lofty Rockies with their shaggy and deep-shaded slopes, and the rapid river with its ruddy current, fixed metes and limits to ranging hills and verdant valleys, and all the wild stretch of country lay peaceful beneath the loving eye of heaven as it had done from the dawn of creation. It has, therefore, been Mr. Marcellus's good fortune to see the home of his choice stride rapidly forward from an age of cow camps to one of waving grain fields, the harvest of science applied practically to agriculture by means of systematic industry, and his proud record to have done yeoman service in helping to bring about the change. From the dawn of his manhood he has been an ardent supporter of Liberal principles in politics, and while he has never, until now, sought nor filled an official position of great prominence, he has been helpful in counsel and valuable in service on behalf of his convictions, it is a foregone conclusion that he will be one of the most useful and representative members of the body to which he was chosen by the suffrages of his fellow citizens over two strong competitors, Mr. Kemist, the candidate of the Conservatives, and Mr. Sherman, the candidate of the Labor party. For a time he was also obliged to confront Charles Kettles, who contended with him for the Liberal vote, but afterwards withdrew in his favor. It is a great tribute to his worth and a strong evidence of his popularity that notwithstanding this strenuous opposition and the divided state of his own party, he received a handsome majority of the votes, and so became the member of the First Provincial Parliament of Alberta for the Pincher Creek constituency. In fraternal life Mr. Marcellus has long been an active and loyal Master Mason. In 1873, at North Williamsburg, Ontario, he was

united in marriage with Miss Maria A. Barkley. They have eight children, William, John B., Ellis, Walter, Thomas A., George M., Annie M. and Clara B. His oldest son is thirty two years old, and all six are down in the south country helping to build up that portion of Alberta.

ALBERT JOHN ROBERTSON, M.P.P.

The spirit of the cavaliers of Scotland, which so gallantly sustained the royal house of Stuart in its stormy and thrilling course of heroism and misfortune, and which saw the final defeat and utter overthrow of its cause on the bloody field of Culloden, where the standard of "Bonny Prince Charlie" and the white cockade fell never to rise again, has run like a veritable thread of gold through all subsequent history, appearing, disappearing and re-appearing at various times and in many different places and lines of action, yet always vindicating the gallantry and high character of its adherents, whatever their surroundings or the nature of their engagements. Albert John Robertson, of Nanton, Alberta, lumber merchant, dealer in real estate and general merchandise, and extensive rancher on the plains of this young and hopeful section of the New World, is a lineal heritor of this spirit, and well has he sustained it in all his undertakings. Two brothers of one of his ancestors, who owned the Strewn estate, an immense patrimony in the neighborhood of the historic old town of Stirling, Scotland, which was the family seat for many generations, took up arms against the government in 1745, joining the ill-fated expedition of the Young Pretender, in consequence of which their property was confiscated, and some members of the family were probably expatriated, for they seem to have been early settlers in Canada. The grandfather of Albert J. Robertson, the immediate subject of this sketch, was a graduate of Oxford University, and was born in London England. Mr. Robertson himself, however, is a native of this country born at Markham, Ontario, in September 17, 1864, and is the son of Henry and Mary (Middleton) Robertson, prosperous and progressive farmers. He passed through the public school at Mongolia and was graduated from the Markham and Weston high schools, after which he was graduated from McGill University in Montreal with the degree of B.A., and from the Wesleyan Theological College in the same city with the degree of B.D. For some years in his earlier life he followed farming, then telegraphing and the carpenter trade. After his graduation in divinity he became pastor of the Cardinal Methodist church in Ontario, and afterward of Cincinnati church of the same denomination in New York, and of Wapella and Bethany churches in Illinois, in turn. In 1902 he came to Alberta and located at Nanton, where he

has since lived and been profitably engaged in the lumber and real estate trade, in general merchandising and in ranching. In business his undertakings have been large and successful. He is the founder and promoter of the firms of Robertson Bros., lumber and hardware merchants, Robertson & Colwell, general merchandise, and the Nanton Lumber and Grain Company, all at Nanton. His business career has been wide in scope, strenuous activity, sweeping in enterprise and steady in achievement of value. He is easily one of the foremost and most successful merchants and business men of his portion of the province, and is widely and favorably known in the commercial world elsewhere. His energy and zeal in fraternal circles finds expression in his ardent and serviceable membership in the Masonic Order, the Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Loyal Sons of America, while his devotion to public affairs has induced him to serve on occasions as secretary of the Conservative Association of his county and scrutineer of the elections. In 1893, at Syracuse, N.Y., he was united in marriage with Miss Laura J. Quibb, of Montreal, Canada. They have four children, Sylvia, Verna, Horace and Percy.

Mr. Robertson was one of the two Conservatives to represent the party in the first legislature of Alberta, having been elected from the constituency of High River. He was chosen as the leader of the opposition, and has proven himself a valuable representative of the people, a fluent speaker, and a close student of parliamentary law.

Schools in Kent County, Ontario. He attended the University of Toronto from which he was graduated with the degree of B.A. in 1895. From 1895 to 1899 he was principal of the Lethbridge schools, and during the year last named and 1900 was articled to Loughheed & Bennett, barristers at Calgary. Since the year 1903 he has served as crown prosecutor at Lethbridge, and in the recent by-election, rendered necessary by the appointment of Hon. L. G. De Veber to membership in the Dominion Senate, he was chosen to the Provincial Parliament in a hotly contested struggle in which as the candidate of the Liberal party he triumphed over that of the Conservative and that of the Labor party. He is also manager of the South Alberta Land and Colonization Company, and in this capacity he has had unusual opportunities to contribute to the progress and development of the province and make his impress deep and lasting on its growth and improvement. Having been the architect of his own fortunes, he has built them well and wisely, and in doing so has cultivated qualities of head and heart which make him one of the leaders of thought and action in his section, and give assurance that the threads of destiny for this portion of the Dominion, which are in his hands and the hands of others like him, cannot but be woven into a fabric of attractive appearance and strong wearing qualities. It is fortunate for Alberta that her ship of state, in public affairs and material lines, is in the control of young, ambitious, enterprising and far-seeing men, who have her best interests closely at heart, among whom none is worthy of higher regard or greater credit than the subject of this brief review.

WILLIAM CHARLES SIMMONS, M.P.P.

Active and energetic in professional life, and devoted in every way to the welfare of his country, especially that portion of it which has the benefit of his citizenship and stimulating example in all the channels of wholesome and enduring progress, William Charles Simmons, M.P.P., of Lethbridge, is one of the prominent lawyers and useful citizens of Alberta who give character and tone to her manhood and stability and intelligence to her public life and institutions. Mr. Simmons was born in 1875 in Arran township, Bruce county, Ontario, and is a son of William and Jane (Wilson) Simmons, prosperous farmers there, the former a native of the province and the latter of Stonehouse, Scotland. The son was educated at the Collingwood and Owen Sound Collegiate Institutes and the university of Toronto. For a time after leaving school he taught in the country, and then, in 1891 and 1892, was principal of Chatham Public and Model

JOHN T. MOORE, M.P.P.

Following old Indian trails and buffalo paths into the wilderness through which the sparkling Red Deer cleft its way, and himself becoming a trail-blazer for the advance guard of the civilization that was to follow in his wake, John T. Moore, M.P.P., for the Red Deer district is one of the oldest and best known, as he has been one of the most progressive and useful citizens of the section he represents on the elevated stage of a legislative body which is to give form and permanence to the jurisprudence of a new domain of empire. In the early days, when the whole of the North West was his to choose from, with a ken that saw and calculated, and a foresight that stood, as it were, on tiptoe and overlooked the future, he located at what is now Red Deer, and at once began to put forward motion for the development and improvement of the locality. Under the impulse given to the section by his strong and steady hand and quick and active



J. H. Simmons

Hon Wm C. Simmons is now
residing at 2560 Cotswold Rd
Uplands - Victoria B.C.
1947





JNO. T. MOORE

mind, and those of others like him, the region leaped forward to prosperity in consequence and soon became one of the choice spots of the province. His activity in the work of opening and improving the country has been continuous, energetic and productive, bringing great benefits to the territory surrounding him and, at the same time, yielding him excellent returns for his enterprise. He owns the electric light and telephone plants, and holds extensive real estate interests in many parts of the country around the city of his home. Earnestly and diligently engaged in business and the beneficent work of promoting the welfare of his section, he has never found time until recently to take an active part in public affairs, either local or general. But he is one of the best known men in the province, and when, at the last moment he yielded to the solicitation of his friends and party associates and agreed to become the candidate of his side for a seat in the Parliament, his election was a foregone conclusion and the satisfaction of the constituency was at once fully gratified. He is married and has an interesting family.

**CHARLES WELLINGTON
FISHER, M.P.P.**

The speakership of any parliamentary or legislative assembly is one of the most important and responsible offices among men, for it is clothed with very extensive powers and its duties are such as to require in the incumbent of the office a very unusual combination of qualities. Fullness of knowledge and readiness and resourcefulness in applying it, firmness of character, promptness in decision, steadfastness and courtesy are requisite, and withal a spirit of the utmost fairness toward all the members of the body and every interest it has in charge. In a division of territory so large as the province of Alberta, and with so wide a diversity of interests of every kind,—one, too, which is, as a ship of state, making its initial voyage over what is practically an uncharted sea, almost without warning buoys or friendly lighthouses to direct its course, the position is one particularly trying and important, and therefore he who holds it is marked as a man of uncommon merit by his election to it at the moment when the gallant barque was about to weigh anchor for her tortuous passage through the narrows toward the open sea of corporate existence and serviceable activity. Every fact and every achievement, therefore, in the career of Charles Wellington Fisher, the present occupant of the chair which indicates his personality, his training and his fitness for the lofty duties which have been assigned to him, is worthy of consider-

ation and challenges attention. Mr. Speaker Fisher is a scion of houses which were established for generations in historic old Dumfriess, Scotland, whence his parents, James and Elizabeth Fisher, emigrated to Canada about the year 1850, and has all the admirable characteristics of his race quickened and intensified by the spirit of American enterprise and progressiveness. Whether toiling with ardor from sun to sun on the farm, or conducting a large and flourishing mercantile enterprise, or giving his best energies and widest intelligence to the public affairs of his country, he has ever been urgent and constant in diligence, knowing and skillful in adaptiveness, and effective and fruitful in production. He was born on August 4, 1866, at Hyde Park in Middlesex county, Ontario, and grew to manhood on his father's farm in that locality, obtaining his education in the public schools at Hyde Park and at a higher school in the near by city of London. His father was connected for a while with the old Great Western Railway, but on severing his relations with that corporation, returned to his farm. After completing his education, the Speaker engaged in the hardware trade in London until 1898, when he came west and opened a general store at Cochrane, Alberta. His venture in this line has been successful and his store has become one of the best known and most widely patronized in the part of the province in which it is located. Meanwhile Mr. Fisher has been ever zealous and energetic in devotion to the region in which he lives, and has spared no effort possible on his part to promote its welfare and hasten its wholesome development. He has been a leader in the political life of his district, and as one of its most representative men, was elected to the Legislative Assembly of the North West Territories by the Banff constituency in 1903. He served in that body until the formation of the new province, and at the election which ensued in the fall of 1905, he was chosen a member of the Provincial Parliament for the same district. He is also connected with the military arm of the government as Major of Squadron B in the Fifteenth Light Horse, of which he is one of the most esteemed officers and most genial and cultivated representatives. He brought to his legislative duties on the elevated forum of the Provincial Parliament a preparation made comprehensive and thorough by long experience in and close study of the condition of the country and the wants and aspirations of its people, and it cannot be doubted that he will prove a very valuable and influential member of the renowned body in which he sits and over which he has been chosen to preside.



C W Fisher

*I have been told that Mrs Charles
Fisher, who's House - 3210 Beach Drive -
Victoria is his widow. C.W.M.*

1947





John R MacLeod.





J. W. Woolf



DR. JOHN ROBERT MACLEOD, M.P.P.

Descended from staunch Scotch Presbyterian ancestry, and belonging to a family of eight children, of whom he was the first-born and seven are living, all engaged in pursuits of service to their fellow-beings except two who are still at school, John R. MacLeod, M.P.P. for Ponoka, in the house of his forefathers for generations, the household of his parents and himself displays the sturdy qualities of head and heart, the attributes of unyielding manhood and womanhood, and the persistent and conquering energy which make up the best elements of exalted and serviceable citizenship, and are the glory of a free and progressive state. He is a native of the township of Zorra in Oxford county, Ontario, born on January 20, 1872, and the son of William C. and Mary C. (MacKay) MacLeod. The father, who had recently died, was born in the same county as himself, and the mother, who is living, in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, the parents of both being Scotch, and they and their families before them for a long period devout adherents of the Presbyterian church. Mr. MacLeod's grandparents all came to Upper Canada from Scotland, and became important personages in the locality of their Canadian homes. John R. MacLeod has one brother who is pastor of the Presbyterian church at Ponoka, and another who is living on and farming the old homestead. One of his sisters is a school teacher and another is a trained nurse. The other two children, a boy and a girl, are attending school. Mr. MacLeod himself obtained his education in the rural schools near his Eastern Canada home, and at the Woodstock, Ontario, Collegiate Institute. While attending school he worked on the farm in the intervals between the sessions and after completing his education taught school for a term of years. He then began the study of medicine and was graduated from the Detroit College of Medicine in 1896. Thereafter until 1901 he practised his profession in Michigan, and in that year brought his family to Alberta and located in the Ponoka district. Here he has since lived and been actively and profitably engaged in ranching and farming. Always zealous on behalf of the public interests of the country of his home, and from an early day after his arrival in this province earnest in the defence of Liberal principles in government, he was made the candidate of his party for a seat in the first Provincial Parliament in the election of 1905 and received a large majority of the votes cast. In 1898 he was married in Michigan to Miss Grace Victoria Bentley and has two children, Torquil Ingomar, and John Horne.

JOHN WILLIAM WOOLF, M.P.P.

This eminent citizen of the new province, of Alberta, and representative of the Cardston constituency in the Provincial Parliament, is the only member of that distinguished body who was born and reared in the United States. But although he is not a native of this country, he has resided in it, and taken an earnest and serviceable interest in its activities from the time when he was eighteen years old, and among its people has grown to prominence in mercantile circles and power and leadership in political affairs. He was born at Hyde Park in Cache county, state of Utah, on November 27, 1869, and is a son of John A. and Mary L. (Hyde) Woolf, his father having been a prominent farmer and rancher of that locality. He migrated from his native state of New York to Utah in 1847, and the mother moved there from Ohio, where she was born. They were of old American stock, their ancestors having lived in "The States" for generations. The son was educated in the public schools of his native place and at the Mormon College at Logan, Utah. After leaving school he managed his father's farm until 1887, when he became a resident of Alberta, locating at Lee's Creek, where the present thriving and progressive town of Cardston has since risen as a centre of business enterprise. It was at the time of his arrival there little more than a primitive tavern on one of life's byways, but the region gave sufficient promise of healthful vitality and rapid development to justify him in choosing it as his home, and it has since made good its largest promise to him in the results accruing from his labors. For a few years he confined his efforts to ranching with horses and cattle as his staples of production; and he still owns and operates his large and well appointed horse and cattle ranch. But his mind was too active, his resources of physical and mental power were too great, for him to be always content with this prosaic and monotonous single line of industry. In recent years he has become an extensive dealer in coal, lumber and general merchandise, and has made himself one of the solid commercial men of Southern Alberta. He is the senior member of the firm of Woolf & Austin, extensive horse dealers and breeders, and the president and principal owner of the Cardston Mercantile Co., which carries on a large and active general merchandising business, with an annex devoted especially to farming and other implements. In the local affairs of his section of the province he has been constant and earnest in his interest and unremitting in his efforts looking to the wholesome development and improvement of the locality in every way. He is at this time an Honorary President of the Board of Trade and of the Liberal Associ-

ation of Cardston, and a member of the town council. He is also a prominent member of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. He has long been an extensive shipper of fat and range cattle, and during the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass division of the Canadian Pacific Railway he had a contract with the company for supplying it with beef. Mr Woolf was married at Cardston in December, 1890 to Miss Lucinda Lane. They have one child, their son William Lane Woolf. Mr. Woolf has had considerable experience in public life in this country, having been elected to the Legislative Assembly which met at Regina in 1902 and served acceptably in that body until the autonomy law erected Alberta into a separate province. In the election for a Provincial Parliament which followed in the Fall of 1905 he was chosen to a seat in that higher forum as the representative of the Cardston district, his previous legislative career giving satisfactory assurance to the constituency that he would serve it faithfully and wisely, an assurance which has been amply sustained in the session of the Parliament which has been an event of the deepest interest to the whole country and a large part of the world beyond our borders.

CORNELIUS HIEBERT, M.P.P.

This prosperous and progressive business man and valued public official who has served the people of Canada in a variety of useful ways, and a number of different offices, and who is now the member of the Provincial Parliament from Didsbury, or the Rosebud constituency, is a native of Southern Russia, born near the Sea of Azov on August 2, 1862. His parents, Johan and Helen (Toews) Hiebert, were descended from ancestors born in Holland, whence they emigrated into Prussia in the early part of the eighteenth century, going from there into Russia in 1801. The immediate family of Mr. Hiebert, his parents and himself, came to Canada in 1876 and located in Manitoba. His father was a school teacher in his young manhood and afterward a farmer. The son obtained his education before coming to America and it was in the German language. He has never had any school training in English. In 1883, when he was twenty-one years old, he left the farm and began life for himself as a clerk in a store, an occupation he followed until 1888, when he started a general store of his own at Gretna, Manitoba. He sold this business in 1893 and took office as secretary-treasurer for the municipality of Rhineland. Then in 1897 he returned to mercantile life, purchasing the Holland Roller Mills, which he operated until 1900.

In that year he moved to Didsbury in this province, and here he has been a forceful factor in municipal affairs, and one of the makers of the region. For a number of years he belonged to the Independent Order of Foresters, but he dropped out of the order when he moved to Alberta. He was married at Niverville, Manitoba, to Miss Anganetha Dick. They have three children, Anna Helena, John Cornelius and Metha. Mr. Hiebert is a strong Conservative, and when Alberta was erected into separate province he was the candidate of his party and the choice of the Rosebud constituency for a seat in the Provincial Parliament, being nominated in August, 1905, and elected at the ensuing election. He is a diligent and capable representative, and a useful and esteemed citizen.

JOHN A. SIMPSON, M.P.P.

The eyes of the whole province of Alberta are turned with intense interest on the members of her first provincial Parliament, for they are starting a new epoch in the history of this portion of the Dominion, and are concerned in laying broad and deep the foundations of a state that promises to be of prime importance in all the essentials of material and moral greatness to the North American Continent. It is well when men under such close observation can bear the scrutiny with as much credit to themselves as is the case with John A. Simpson, the member for the constituency which includes the town of Innisfail. Mr. Simpson is a native of Chincouiga, Ontario, born on August 20, 1854, and the son of William and Mary Simpson, well-to-do farmers there. His parents were born, reared and married in Lower Aberdeenshire Scotland, and came to Canada in 1854, locating in Culross, County Bruce, Ontario, in 1858. The son was educated at the White Church and Alps public schools in Kinloss and Culross, and at Odell's-Prout's Commercial College in Toronto. After leaving school he worked for a time on a farm, then served his apprenticeship to a joiner and carpenter, since which he has wrought on his own account as a builder, putting up many structures in the various places of his residence. He moved to Winnipeg, Manitoba, in September, 1879, to Calgary, Alberta, in July, 1890, and to Innisfail in 1891. He has prospered in his business and grown in esteem with the people. He was elected a member of the Legislature of the North West Territories in 1894, and at the election of 1905 he was chosen a member of the first Provincial Parliament of Alberta, which is a mark of the large measure of confidence the people have in his ability.

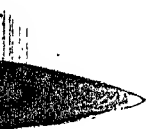


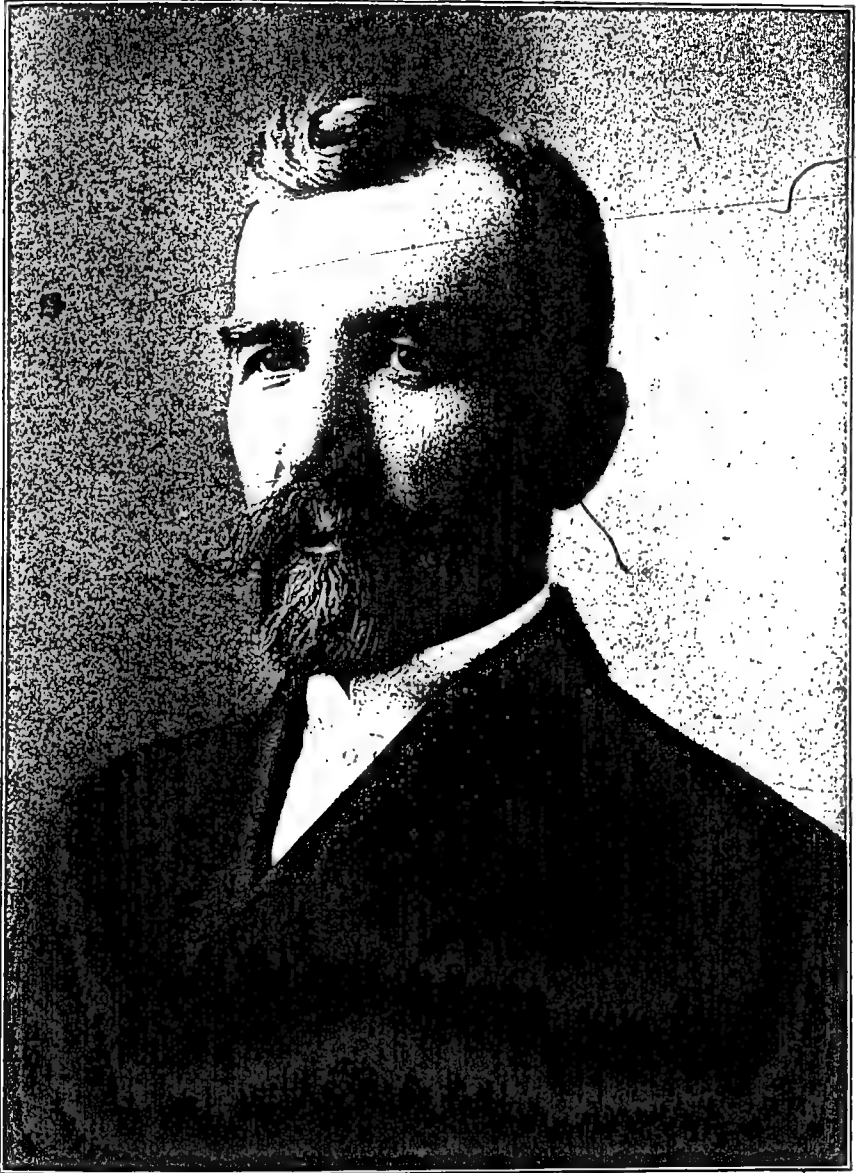
C. Liebert.





JNO. A. SIMPSON





M. MACKENZIE

and integrity. He was the candidate of the Liberal party, which he has supported from the dawn of his manhood, and his election, although a foregone conclusion from the beginning, had in it a large element of personal compliment, as well as the general support of his own party. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic Order. On January 1, 1878, he was married to Miss Anna Proudfoot at Wingham, Ontario.

MATTHEW MCCAULEY, EX-M.P.P.

Although born and reared to manhood in one of the rather more populous sections of Western Ontario, and perhaps, with his youthful vision bounded by contemplation of the nearest large city in which he may have seen the embodiment of his highest hopes, Matthew McCauley of Edmonton, Warden of the Alberta Penitentiary, has nevertheless seen much of the farthest West of this great country, and braved the dangers and hardships of the frontier at a time when settlers were few in the region of his present home and the common comforts of life were often difficult to get. He was born on July 11, 1850, at Owen Sound, Ontario, and is the son of John and Eleanor (Latimer) McCauley, natives of County Antrim, Ireland, and long prosperous farmers in the province of their son's nativity. He received his education in the public school at Owen Sound, and after leaving school began life for himself as a farmer, following that vocation in his home neighborhood, until 1871, when he came west to Winnipeg, and in that neighborhood continued his farming operations. In 1879, with Jas. McDonald, he drove from Winnipeg to Fort Saskatchewan, where he again engaged in farming, and later he moved on to Edmonton, where he has ever since been established. He was the first mayor of the city, and one of its first village trustees. He also helped to organize and has long been prominent in the operations of the city Board of Trade. While taking always a good citizen's part in public affairs Mr. McCauley has never sought public office, but when the new Province was created, he was induced to accept the nomination for the constituency of Vermilion, on the Liberal ticket, and was elected by a large majority. He served creditably during the first session of the Legislature, but resigned in June, 1906, to accept his present office. Some thirty-one years ago he was married at Winnipeg, being united with Miss Matilda Benson of that city. They have eight children. While he is essentially a man of peace, when duty calls him to the field, Mr. McCauley is valiant in the defence of his country. He rendered effective service as a scout during the rebellion of 1885.

JOHN ROBERT BOYLE, M.P.P.

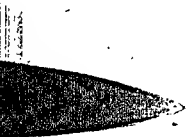
John R. Boyle, member of the Provincial Legislature for the constituency of Sturgeon, and Deputy Speaker of the House, was born on a farm in Moore Township, Lambton County, Ontario, on February 3rd, 1871. He is a son of William and Annie E. (McClean) Boyle, the former a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, and the latter of Tyrone County, Ireland. When he was but fourteen years of age his father died, leaving him the eldest son of a family of nine children and from this time for a number of years his life battle seems to have been a struggle to attain an education. At the age of eighteen he commenced his studies at Sarnia High School, and having obtained a teacher's certificate, taught school for three years. In 1894 he migrated West and commenced the study of law with the firm of MacKenzie and Brown, of Regina, but again taught school in 1895 and in 1896 moved to Edmonton and entered the law office of H. C. Taylor, being admitted to the bar in 1899. He was at once taken into partnership by Mr. Taylor, and the firm of Taylor and Boyle has continued to be one of the leading legal firms of that city, and Mr. Boyle has won for himself the well deserved reputation of being one of the foremost counsel of the Edmonton Bar. It is pleasing to note that he has looked beyond himself and his personal interests to that of the public whom he has served energetically and well, both in the City Council and the Provincial Legislature. In 1904 he was elected alderman in the first Council of the newly incorporated City of Edmonton, and in 1905 received the nomination of the Liberal Party for the Constituency of Sturgeon in the first Provincial Parliament of Alberta, and was elected by an overwhelming majority, his opponent losing his deposit. When the Legislature met, he was elected Deputy Speaker, which office he has filled with credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of the members on both sides of the House. Mr. Boyle is a fluent speaker, a keen debater, and being a careful student of public questions, he is one of the strongest men in the Alberta Legislature. In religion he is a Presbyterian. In 1902 he was united in marriage with Miss Dora C. Shaw, daughter of John Shaw, of High River, Alberta.

M. MACKENZIE, M.P.P.

The member for the constituency of Macleod is a prominent lawyer of Southern Alberta, and is recognized as one of the forceful speakers and hard workers of the Legislature.

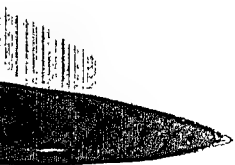


W. M. Conley.





J. R. Boyle



Roster of the First Legislature of Alberta

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

HON. GEORGE. H. V. BULYEA.

CABINET MINISTERS

HON. A. C. RUTHERFORD, *Premier and Minister of Education*

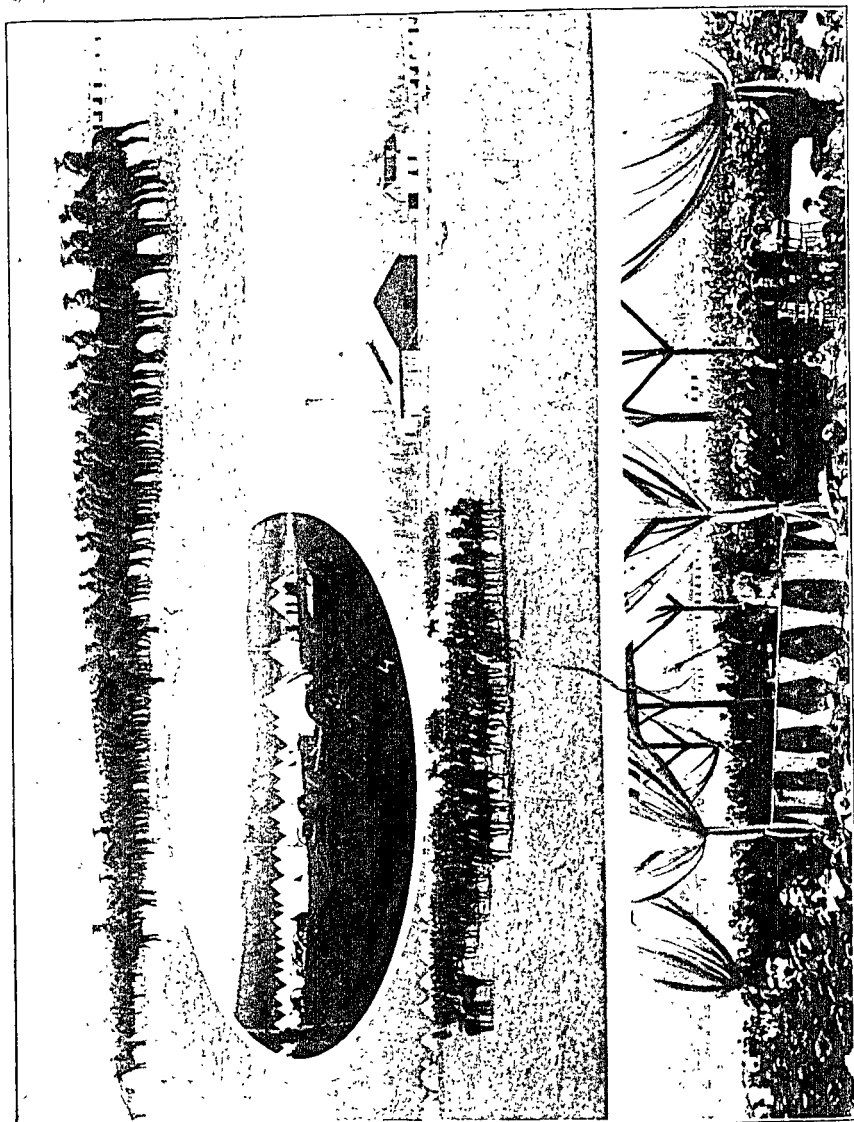
HON. W. H. CUSHING, *Minister of Public Works*

HON. W. T. FINLAY, *Minister of Agriculture*

HON. C. W. CROSS, *Attorney-General*

HON. C. W. FISHER, *Speaker.*

CONSTITUENCY	MEMBER
EDMONTON	CHAS. W. CROSS.
STRATHCONA	ALEX. C. RUTHERFORD.
CALGARY	W. H. CUSHING.
MEDICINE HAT	W. T. FINLAY.
BANFF	C. W. FISHER.
STURGEON	JOHN R. BOYLE.
ATHABASCA	W. F. BREDIN.
PEACE RIVER	T. A. BRICK.
ST. ALBERT	H. W. MCKENNEY.
STONEY PLAIN	J. A. MCPHERSON.
VERMILLION	M. MCCAULEY.
VICTORIA	F. A. WALKER.
LEDUC	ROBERT T. TELFORD.
WETASKIWIN	A. S. ROSENROLL.
PONOKA	J. R. MACLEOD.
LACOMBE	W. F. PUFFER.
RED DEER	JOHN T. MOORE.
INNISFAIL	JOHN A. SIMPSON.
ROSEBUD	C. HIEBERT.
GLEICHEN	CHAS. A. STUART.
HIGH RIVER	A. J. ROBERTSON.
MACLEOD	M. MACKENZIE.
PINCHER CREEK	J. P. MARCELLUS.
LETHBRIDGE	W. C. SIMMONS.
CARDSTON	JOHN W. WOOLF.



DETACHMENT OF NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE
INAUGURAL CEREMONIES, EDMONTON, SEPTEMBER, 1ST, 1905

THE CITY OF EDMONTON

Chief among the cities of Alberta by reason of its political supremacy, Edmonton, the seat of government of the new province, is also easily chief among them by reason of its commercial, industrial and financial supremacy, its population, and the rapidity and steadiness of its growth. Its advance from the cradle to the workshop almost at a single stride is among the marvels of our time. In four years it has quadrupled its population, quintupled its assessed valuation of property, many times multiplied its industries, and increased its transportation facilities from three railway trains a week to seven a day.

The city is admirably located for its dual capacity as the political capital of a great and growing province, and its chief mart of trade, commerce and manufactures. It is almost in the geographical centre of the province, and is the principal railway centre, which makes it easy of access from all parts of the country. And drawing obvious conclusions from the spirit of enterprise and progress with which it has already begun to develop the resources and make use of the natural advantages that surround it, there would seem no doubt it is destined to become the great metropolis of the mighty empire in which it is embosomed. Beautifully situated on the elevated north bank of the Saskatchewan river, whence it commands a magnificent view of the thickly wooded valley, which is perhaps a mile across and 200 feet deep, at any season of the year the scene is an attractive one, but it is particularly pleasing between the beginning of May and the end of October, a period during which it is, perhaps, one of the most pleasing pieces of landscape between the Atlantic and the Rockies. The altitude of the city and the lay of the land provide unusual natural advantages for thorough drainage and complete sanitation; while the fine climate with its almost perennial sunshine, and the exhaustless supply of pure water from the glacier-fed Saskatchewan, furnish elements of perpetual pleasure to residents in the place. Profitting by lessons in the past, this youngest of the Canadian capitals owns and operates its public utilities—its water service and electric light and telephone systems being the property of the city and wholly under its control. A sewerage system belonging to the city has also been installed, planned on a scale of extensiveness and completeness adapted to the continuous growth of the city and suited to meet the requirements of the most rapid extension. That Edmonton is up-to-date and fully cognizant of her responsibility as a modern and progressive municipality is shown in many ways, but in no perhaps, more than in the habit she

has of beginning some new enterprise for the benefit of her people, as soon as one she is engaged on approaches completion. She now has under consideration the construction of an electric street railway system, which it is confidently expected will be under way this time next year. But we are not left, in forming our estimate of the spirit and fibre of this grain belt metropolis, to the consideration of what it has in view. There is abundant evidence of its strength of purpose, its sweep of vision and its knowledge of needs in what it has accomplished. One of its most striking features is in the character of its buildings, public and private. These are not the light, cheaply built structures usually found in new Western cities, they are solid, massive and splendid, constructed of the most durable and attractive materials, and enriched with every development of architectural skill and artistic taste. They indicate most plainly that their builders believe in the future of their city, and are not afraid to put their money into undertakings from which there can be no retreat. The banks, stores, office blocks, hotels and public buildings are worthy of any city in the land, there are churches and school-houses that would do credit to our proudest emporiums, and the elegance of many private residences abundantly proclaims this far western city as the home of a cultivated, a refined and a progressive people. Nor have they builded and provided only for their present comfort and enjoyment. They realize their obligations to the future, and have provided educational facilities for their children ample in volume, comprehensive in scope, and thoroughly modern and practical in character. The public schools are well housed in commodious brick and stone structures, and scarcely anything that the sleepless eye of science has discovered, or the cunning hand of skill has fashioned for the purpose, is wanting to their complete equipment, sanitation and fitness for their uses. In addition to the public schools there are numerous institutions devoted to the spread of higher education, all of which are doing excellent work in their several lines.

Among these Alberta College, the Grand Trunk Business College, and the Convent of the Sacred Heart are entitled to special mention.

In the matter of its city government Edmonton is an expression of the most modern ideas of civic economy. The executive branch is in the hands of their commissioners who are permanent salaried officials, while the legislative department consists of the mayor and eight aldermen, the mayor being also chairman of the Board of Commissioners. The single tax idea is the basic principle of assessment, only the land and not the improvements made on it, being taken as the value for taxes. This gives encouragement to building and the establishment of industrial and commercial

enterprises. The city ordinances are wise, progressive and wholesome, and they are rigidly and emphatically enforced, so that here, in what was until recently the heart of the wilderness, life and property are as safe as anywhere, law and order being the controlling forces throughout this western world.

In the making and constituents of this gem of the Last West, whose history embraces in its period of activity scarcely more than a decade of human life and effort, taken into conjunction with the favors of circumstance and location which form an important part of the case, is embodied the story of Western Canada in brief; and therein also are to be found the promises and prospects for the future of this region. Edmonton's exceptional advantages in the way of transportation facilities, present and prospective, fix its rank and determine its character as the great distributing point of the Canadian West. The Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways are in keen competition for the city's traffic, before another two years have come and gone the Grand Trunk Pacific and Great Northern will also be running trains through this gateway to fields of unmeasured fruitfulness, thus affording the region and its city of distribution a degree and activity of competition in transportation not at present enjoyed by any place in Western Canada, with the single exception of Winnipeg. By the time the Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk Pacific and Great Northern are completed to the western boundary of the province, there will be at least 2,000 miles of railway in territory which is commercially tributary to Edmonton. And since the whole of this territory is valuable agriculturally and industrially, and will be settled as soon as it is provided with railroad facilities, it can not be long before scores of railroad towns and villages will be looking to this city as their commercial, industrial and professional centre. Already nearly one thousand retail stores are supplied from Edmonton wholesale houses. Moreover the transportation facilities which make the city a great wholesale centre, together with the cheap power abounding in the region, must tend to rapidly make Edmonton also the chief industrial centre of the Canadian West. The essential conditions are most favorable to this result. They include unlimited cheap fuel; raw material of local production in many lines; the most ample transportation facilities; and a rich territory extending at least 400 miles to the east, 350 south and 500 west and northwest, in which local industries have practically a monopoly, being protected against competition from the east by over 2,000 miles

of railway haul, and from the south by Customs Tariff.

Edmonton's coal resources form another important factor in the development of the city. Edmonton coal has already proved of great value for domestic and industrial purposes. But besides furnishing, as at the present, cheap fuel to the citizens and cheap power to the factories of her own immediate section, future developments are sure to create for this city a great trade in supplying fuel to the wide expanse of country, rich in agricultural resources, but devoid of fuel, stretching many hundreds of miles eastward from her borders. The supply from the mines in her neighborhood is practically inexhaustible; and with the ample means of transportation in sight and almost at hand, it can be profitably distributed over an immense area. But there is another element of commercial enterprise in the possession of which the "Gateway City" is almost unique. Edmonton is, and must long continue to be, one of the most important fur-trading points on this continent. All the furs of the Mackenzie and Peace River systems of waterways find their market here, the furs handled by Edmonton houses aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars in value every year, and almost invariably involving the sale of an equal amount of supplies to the trader or trapper. Here then, Nature bestowed in her bounty, all the elements necessary to the creation and sustenance of a great commercial and industrial metropolis, flinging her gifts with free hand into the region, then waiting with her infinite patience for the advent of the men who would unveil the treasures and the inevitable affluence of immigration that would follow to put them in circulation and use.

Statistics showing some measure of Edmonton's growth and progress during the last few years are here briefly summarized, they are eloquent with meaning but they do not tell half the story. Chartered banks in the city increased from two in 1901 to eleven in 1906. In the same period the population of the city increased from 2,600 to 12,000; the assessment of property for taxation went up from \$1,390,000 to \$6,600,000; sewers were expanded from none to eleven and one half miles, and water mains from none to twelve and three-quarters miles; street grading advanced from two and one-quarter to thirty miles; 14 foot granolithic walks from none to two and one-quarter miles, and plank walks from five to thirty-two miles. Custom House receipts nearly doubled each year of the period; and every other evidence of prosperity and progress was in keeping with those cited.



Charles May



CHARLES MAY

For more than one hundred years nothing more than a landmark in the waste,—a trading post for traffic with the Indians, a rallying point for hardy adventurers of various kinds, men whom the spirit of insatiable desire for thrilling experiences and restless protest against the tame insipidity of life in the centres of population and culture—and only a quarter of a century ago a rugged fringe of log shacks around a few frame stores, the Hudson's Bay Company's fort and "The Big House," as the official residence of the chief of that company's representatives was called, and now the most beautifully located, most substantially built, most enterprising and progressive of all the cities of the great North West in the Dominion, Edmonton presents in its history and its present activity a subject of engrossing interest for the pen of the annalist and chronicler of stirring events: And every phase of its multiform life has its urgent claim upon the attention of all who are interested in the development of this portion of the world and the people who are pushing it forward. One of the first questions that will occur to the mind of the judicious inquirer is "What is the character of its municipal government—what kind of men have control of its public affairs?"

That it has within it the elements of high vitality, rapid growth and wonderful achievements has been demonstrated by what it has already accomplished. A very Hercules in his cradle, so to speak, it has even in its infancy performed marvels of enterprise which show that it was born of god-like parentage and has the endowment of its rank. If, then, the bounty of its heritage and the spirit of its people are properly cared for and directed in the administration of its public affairs, a mighty force for the improvement and aggrandizement of the province of which it is the capital, is well organized and skillfully captained. In the person of His Worship, the Mayor, Charles May, the required condition is admirably met. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, a combination that has written its record in enduring phrase in every part of the civilized world, and a worthy representative of his blood. The dogged and determined persistence of the Scot is shown in his persevering industry under difficulties almost insurmountable, and his breadth of view, adaptability to circumstances, and readiness in resources loudly proclaim the versatility of the Irishman. Given, then, the opportunities for the exercise of such qualities and the results of surprising magnitude it may reach in a location so rich in resources and with such a wealth of forces as yet almost unemployed as are to be found in the section of our country in which he lives;

and we have the agreeable and fruitful conjunction for an honorable and useful career of credit to its maker and benefit to his surroundings, such as he has had and is continuing. Mr. May was born forty-seven years ago in County Wellington, province of Ontario, a son of John and Helen (Esson) May, the former a native of County Derry, Ireland, and the latter of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. The parents came to Canada in early life, and for years after his arrival the elder May showed his loyalty to the British Government by risking all dangers and undergoing all hardships in the important work of carrying dispatches, much of the time being in daily peril of his life, and on many occasions without the necessities of existence for long periods. When the Mayor was a boy of thirteen the family moved to Paisley in Bruce county of the same province, where a year afterward the father died. The care of the family then devolved on Charles and his brother Thomas, and until 1880, when the father's property was sold and his estate closed up, they successfully provided for it. Relieved to a considerable extent from his previous responsibilities for the rest of the household by that event, in the year last named Mr. May came to Western Canada in which he was to find so ample and prolific a field for his abilities and energy. He promptly fell in with the genius of the region and became a farmer in the valley of the Little Saskatchewan, taking up a homestead near the site of the present town of Minnedosa in Manitoba. The highways of travel and traffic were few and crude, the nearest railroad was many miles distant, and the only means of transportation for the large quantities of grain he and his neighbors raised even in those primitive times was the old-fashioned, slow and cumbersome ox-train. On one occasion the Mayor was obliged to convey a load of his product by this means from his farm to Gladstone, a distance of sixty miles, and the expense of the trip was so great that when he sold his load for the highest market price he found himself out of pocket in the deal. Finding that he was in a losing game, even under the most favorable conditions of season and well applied labor, with the resourcefulness of his nature he turned his energies into another and more certain channel. He went to work as a carpenter and builder of bridges and stations for the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway, gradually making his way to Winnipeg, where he continued working at his trade for a period of thirteen years, during ten of which he acted as foreman in large establishments. For a considerable portion of this time he was in the employ of Messrs. Murray & McDermot, prominent contractors and builders; and was one of their foremen

in the erection of the Manitoba Hotel. From Winnipeg Mr. May went to Carberry, where he was engaged for three years in contracting and the furniture trade. While there he built the Union Bank of that town. But in 1902 Edmonton's lusty voice of promise reached him and drew him to its spreading banquet of opportunity, and since then he has been one of the enterprising, wide awake and progressive citizens of the provincial capital and northern metropolis. His first venture here was the purchase of four town lots and the erection on them of four cottages which he sold at a gratifying advance over the cost. He then built three large dwellings and three terraces, from which he also realized handsomely. He now had sufficient capital to considerably enlarge his operations and conduct them with greater confidence; and since then he has put up some of the most imposing and attractive structures in the city and the surrounding country, among his contributions to the wealth and substantial architecture of the section being the first station of the Canadian Northern Railway, the Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Montreal, the Merchants Bank, the Hudson's Bay Company's store, the Provincial Penitentiary and the residences of Hon. Frank Oliver, and Dr. Braithwaite. But it is not only in material lines and in furtherance of his own personal interests that his devotion to the community has been shown. He has from his arrival in Edmonton taken a zealous interest and an active part in its public affairs, and been one of the most helpful potencies at work in its development and improvement. By close study, thoughtful observation and critical analysis of conditions, using his mind as well as his eyes in seeing and assimilating facts around him, he has made himself thoroughly familiar with the needs and present possibilities of the town, and addressed himself with energy to the arduous task of helping to provide for the one and develop the other. He was elected a member of the city council in 1903, and in 1905 was chosen mayor, having won the confidence of the people, and a wide popularity by his wise administration of the first office, and thereby giving proof of his capability for the second. It is but just to add that he has not disappointed the hopes which brought about his choice to this elevated position, or in any way betrayed the confidence expressed by it in his ability and integrity. In connection with his private business, and as a feeder for it, he takes a prominent part in the management of the Alberta Lumber Company, of which he is a director. He is also a Fourteenth degree Mason of the Scottish Rite, has been all the degrees of the York Rite, and belongs to the Mystic Shrine. In addition he is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS BELLAMY

In nothing does a municipality more clearly and accurately make known to the world at large its true standard of excellence, elevation of purpose, and trend of activity, than in the character, enterprise and breadth of view of the public officials. In this respect the city of Edmonton is signally fortunate. Its public affairs are cared for by gentlemen of pronounced public spirit, uprightness and energetic progressiveness. Entering now upon a new era of commercial and industrial advancement, as the capital, mercantile centre and chief city of a province which has but recently been spoken into being, its municipal officers have a keen and discriminating sense of their responsibility under the circumstances, and are meeting it with a frankness, foresight and consideration for the best interests of the community which are altogether commendable in every way. Among them city councillor Thomas Bellamy is one of the most prominent, far-seeing and influential. Applying to the problems of the city government his natural shrewdness and the every-day wisdom gained in the stern but thorough school of experience, he has exhibited in his public service a union of wise conservatism and judicious progress which has helped to lay the foundations of the city on a broad and lasting base, and made provision for future development along the lines of the most wholesome and enduring growth. He has been unwaveringly faithful to the trust committed to him, and during his tenure of the office he so acceptably fills, has given city affairs his most careful and serviceable attention. Energetic and broad-minded, both in his private business and his public life, he has steadily gained in the good opinion of his fellow citizens, securing a popularity that is extensive and continuous, the best feature of which is that it is universally acknowledged to be well deserved.

Mr. Bellamy was born in County Durham, province of Ontario, in 1853, and is the son of George and Elizabeth (Woolhouse) Bellamy. The father came to this country from England about the year 1830, and settling in Clark township, County Durham, engaged in farming. The son was educated in the public schools, "the people's university," attending them in his native province, and after leaving school followed farming until 1881, when he moved to Portage la Prairie, Manitoba and engaged in his present line of business, remaining there a year and a half. He was then appointed agent for Harris Son & Co. at Pilot Mound, where he was actively engaged with them until 1890 and was then moved to Winnipeg as their General Agent, filling this office in a most creditable manner until he resigned in 1892 and removed to Edmonton. He started his present business in 1896 with a small capital, and by



Wm Bellamy





J. A. Picant



his industry, energy and capacity, he has established himself as one of the most successful business men of this section. Besides being at the head of "The Bellamy Company," dealers in implements, carriages and kindred commodities, he was one of the organizers and has been the impelling spirit of the Edmonton Printing and Publishing Company. Finding the golden thread of sentiment running brightly through his life, in 1875 he bowed beneath the flowery yoke of Eros in his marriage with Miss Lora Davis of his native county. Their union has been blessed with four children, Mame, Ralph Victor, Edith A., Alice Winifred and Annie Evelyn. Of the fraternal societies so numerous and esteemed among men he has taken especial interest in but one, the Masonic order, of which he is a valued and prominent member. He is also one of the zealous and prominent members of the Edmonton Board of Trade. Under his guidance the business of the companies with which he is connected has been expanded to large proportions, and the name of the establishments have become synonyms for fair dealing, promptness in meeting obligations, and courtesy of treatment toward all patrons. Masonic circles have felt the impulse of his quickening touch and genial spirit, and every commercial and development interest that has engaged the attention of the Board of Trade has known the stimulus of his active brain and vigorous and skillful hand.

JOSEPH H. PICARD

This enterprising and progressive merchant and public official of Edmonton, who is one of the Old Timers of this region, and has long been energetic and serviceable in its development in every commendable way, is a native of the Province of Quebec, and was born at St. Jean de Matha on February 18, 1857. He is the son of Joseph and Angelle (Roy) Picard, who also were born in the province of Quebec where their ancestors settled more than two hundred years ago. Mr. Picard was educated in the country schools of his native place, and worked on a farm until 1880, meanwhile acquiring facility as a carpenter. From 1880 to 1889 he worked at his trade as a contractor and builder, and on September 1, 1889, went into mercantile life as a partner of Mr. La Rue under the firm name of La Rue & Picard, with the main store at Edmonton and branches on Lesser Slave Lake and the Peace River. The business has prospered and the firm has gained a wide reputation and an extensive trade. Mr. Picard is well esteemed as a gentleman of probity and intelligence, and an enterprising and up-to-date merchant. In municipal affairs at Edmonton he has taken an active part, having served as an alderman for eleven years, an office he is still filling with credit and accepta-

bility. He is also connected with the Edmonton Brewing and Malting Company and the Edmonton Industrial Exhibition Association. Socially he belongs to the Edmonton Club, the C.M.B.A., the Alliance Nationale, and the Old Timers Association, in each of which he is held in high esteem as a useful and valuable member. On September 25, 1904, he was married at Edmonton to Miss Martine Voyer. They have one child. In all the years of his life among this people, in business and in private life, in public office and in social intercourse with his fellow men, he has lived above reproach and made a record of usefulness which is one of the proofs of the excellent citizenship of the region and is creditable alike to himself and the resourceful and vivacious French race from which he sprang.

DAVID GILLILAND LATTA

Wise communities, which are intelligently alive to their interests, select for the administration of their local affairs practical men of parts who have demonstrated in the management of their own business that they have the capacity to manage that of the public well. A striking illustration of this truth is found in the choice of David G. Latta to membership in the city council of Edmonton, and the benefits which have resulted from it. Mr. Latta is a member of the well known firm of Latta & Lyons, general blacksmiths and carriage makers, and is recognized as one of the foremost business men of the enterprising city in which his industry is located. By his energy, untiring diligence and intelligent and careful management he has built up for the firm one of the largest and most prosperous factories of the kind in the province, besides winning for himself the esteem of his fellow townsmen, who have manifested their confidence in his integrity, ability and public spirit by electing him to the office he holds. He is a native of County Wexford, Ireland, born on June 6, 1869, and a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Lockhart) Latta. The father was a native of Donegal in the Emerald Isle, where he was long engaged in farming, and the mother came from Glasgow, Scotland. The son obtained his education in the schools of Enniscorthy in his native county, and for a number of years worked on the farm with his father. But his opportunities for advancement there were so limited, and the realization of any high or worthy aspirations seemed so remote, that he determined to seek his fortune and a more liberal social life in the New World, which was not crowded with a redundant population, and in which social and political honors, as well as equal opportunities for progress and acquisitions, were open to all men of character and industry. He therefore sailed for Canada in 1889, and on his arrival located in the

province of Ontario. For about a year he was variously occupied in that part of the country, and then moved farther West to the newer sections, taking up his residence at Whitemouth, Manitoba, where he remained until the spring of 1890. He then joined the North West Mounted Police, and during the next three years was an active and zealous member of that renowned force, whose valor has been shown in every kind of danger and every form of emergency, and whose praise is on the lips of the whole world. At the end of the period designated he bought his discharge, and after visiting a number of different portions of the West, purchased a ranch near Battleford in Saskatchewan, and turned his attention and his energies to the sheep industry. This industry occupied his time, employed his faculties and rewarded his efforts with profit for four years, and gave him a thorough knowledge of the business. But he tired of it, and having a mechanical turn of mind, with some experience in the use of this bent directly after coming to Canada, he sold his ranch and stock, and moved to Edmonton, with the purpose of devoting himself wholly to manufactures. For a time he worked at the business of blacksmithing and making carriages and other road vehicles in the employ of others until he mastered the details of the craft, then started an enterprise of his own in the same line. Two years later he formed his present partnership with John H. Lyons, and since that time they have worked together, building up their business, expanding their trade and widening the reputation of their establishment. Mr. Latta is a practical mechanic, devoted to his business, and closely attentive to all the details of its management. The firm employs a large number of men, and he is occupied most of the time in overseeing and directing their work. But he does not let his hand forget its cunning, and may often be seen taking a turn at the forge or any other part of the work in his shops. In addition to being a superior mechanic, an excellent business man and a highly capable and esteemed public official, he is a gentleman of extensive general information gathered in his wanderings through Canada and elsewhere, and seasoned by thoughtful reflection. He has seen many phases of life in the West and is thoroughly familiar with the conditions of the country. His general knowledge of this character is a valuable asset to him in his business and public duties, and also adds to his value as a good adviser, a safe guide and an entertaining talker. He is a man of domestic habits, is married and the father of four children.

NICHOLAS DU BOIS DOMINIC BECK

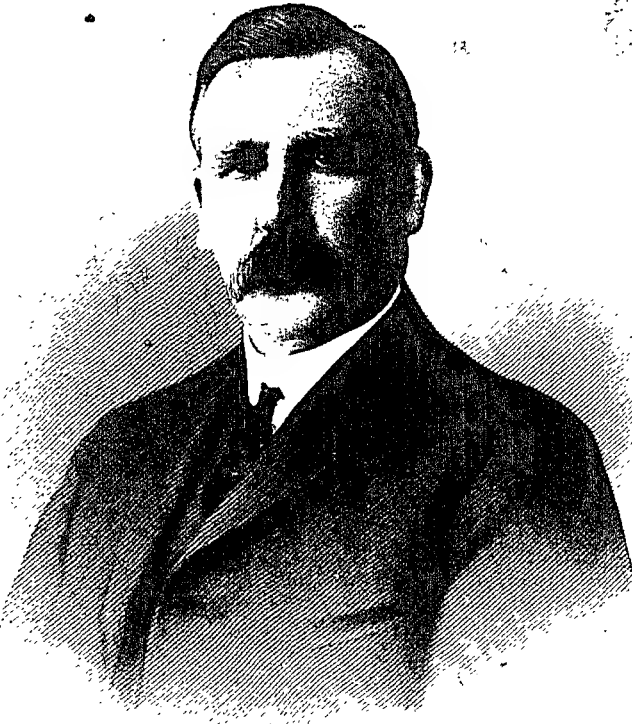
Eminent in his profession as a barrister and King's Counsel, and always active and serviceable in behalf of the public interests of the locality of his home, Nicholas D. D. Beck, head of the law firm of Beck, Emery and Newell of Edmonton, has dignified and adorned Canadian citizenship in every relation of life that has engaged his attention, and risen by demonstrated merit to the exalted place he occupies in public esteem throughout the Dominion. He was born at Cobourg in the province of Ontario, May 4th, 1857, and is the son of the late Rev. J. W. R. and Georgiana (Boulton) Beck. His father was for many years Anglican rector of Peterboro, Ontario, and his mother a daughter of the late Hon. G. S. Boulton, M.L.C., at Cobourg. The son was educated in private schools and at Peterboro Collegiate Institute. He was called to the Ontario Bar in 1879, and in 1881 took the degree of LL.B. at Toronto University, later taking the same degree ad eundem at the University of Manitoba and the University of Ottawa. In 1893 he was created a Queen's Counsel by the Earl of Aberdeen. He has practised his profession successively at Peterboro, Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton, locating at the last named city in September, 1891, when he was appointed Crown Prosecutor for that district, holding this appointment until 1897. He has been continuously solicitor for the town of Edmonton since its incorporation as a town in 1892. He served for a number of years as chairman of the board of trustees of the Catholic Separate Schools. On the subject of separate schools his convictions are firm and clear, it being his belief that a child's education is the duty and right of the parents, to be directed as they deem best, and that the only duty of the state in the matter is to help the parents and provide for neglected children. Mr. Beck has made his views widely known as a contributor to periodical literature, having been in the earlier years of its career a frequent writer for the "Northwest (Catholic) Review."

In 1883 he joined the Roman Catholic Church, of which he has ever since been an ardent and consistent member. On the creation by the Government of the North West Territory of an Educational Council, Mr. Beck was nominated as one of the Catholic members and was chosen by his colleagues as their chairman. He retained these positions until the Council ceased to exist in the formation of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. In November, 1886, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ethel Lloyd, eldest daughter of the late Edward Lloyd of St. Boniface, Manitoba. She died in 1904, and in 1906 he married Miss Louisa Adelaide Tev, of Richmond Hill, Ontario. He has four children, his daughters Beatrice and Muriel and his sons Cyril and Austin. For



R. D. Lee





Jas. G. Parnell



many years Mr. Beck was a loosely attached Conservative in political faith, but in 1905 in view of the positions taken by the Liberal and Conservative parties, respectively, on the Autonomy Bills for Alberta and Saskatchewan, he attached himself to the Liberal party in both Dominion and Provincial politics. For a number of years he has been a president of the Law Society of the North West Territories and public administrator and official guardian at Edmonton. He is also Editor of the Territory Law Reports published by the Law Society. A number of important amendments to the laws affecting the Territories were made as a result of Mr. Beck's suggestions. He was one of several legal advisers consulted by the Dominion Government in relation to the terms of the Autonomy Bills for the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. His rank in his profession is deservedly high and is maintained by distinguished ability on all occasions, while as a citizen and factor in the development of the country he is recognized as one of the first men in the portion of the Dominion which has the honor of his residence and the benefit of his services.

JAMES ADSON POWELL.

This widely known and universally esteemed citizen of Edmonton is one of the substantial business men of the North West who give force and direction to the various productive activities of the section and show forth in their own manhood and achievements the fibre of which its people are made. It is not questioned that the conquerors of this new region, who by their prowess, endurance and all-subduing enterprise have given a new empire to the world and set in motion, augmenting and widening streams of wealth and benefaction are to be numbered among the heroes of humanity and progress, whether considered in the light of what they have personally endured and accomplished, or in that of the momentous and colossal results which are following their daring, fortitude and breadth of view. The living pioneers are, as those who have passed away were, men of great force of character and fine business qualifications, that is, readiness for any emergency and capacity to make the most of every opportunity. Moreover, their very isolation on the borders of civilization, or beyond them, and their necessary dependence on one another for the safety of each and the common weal of all, gave them genial dispositions, tolerance toward their kind, and a high appreciation of serviceable merit. The atmosphere of any new settlement, and that of the lone cabin on the plains or the mountain side, where men are few and share common dangers and experiences is essentially hospitable and considerate, alike to the resident and the stranger. And

when to this spirit there is added a cultivation of manners that gilds every utterance, act and thought with refinement, the man who has the combination becomes easily and justly one of the most esteemed and popular men in his locality, and also one of the most decidedly helpful in every undertaking for its advancement. These admirable elements, a genial disposition, great force of character, cultivated manners and fine business qualifications, are combined in rare degree and harmony in the make up of James Adson Powell, and he is, as he well deserves to be, one of the leaders of his community in every line of useful and beautifying energy. He is also a keen observer, familiar with the conditions, resources and business opportunities throughout the province, and has his ample fund of general information always ready for the use of newcomers and of old residents as well. His life began in 1859, in County Halton, Ontario, and he is the son of George and Mary N. (Martin) Powell, the former of English and the latter of Canadian-Irish extraction. The father was a prominent grain merchant and an influential citizen in the province of Ontario until the son was about seven years of age, when the family moved to Iowa in the United States. There they lived seven years and during that period the son attended the public schools in the vicinity of his home. At the end of this period the family returned to Ontario, and during the next eighteen years the young man was connected with the manufacture of cheese. Longing, however, for a more spirited and adventurous life, and won by the larger opportunities the far West proclaimed, in 1893 he sold his interests in the East and moved to Edmonton, where he has since maintained his home and been successfully engaged in business as a dealer in farming implements. He built up a large trade and rose to prominence in that line, and is now manager of the Great West Implement Co., whose success and high standing proclaim his ability and sustain his reputation for comprehensive enterprise and progressiveness of spirit. He is also interested in various other undertakings of magnitude, and because of his familiarity with the conditions in all parts of the country, he is an acknowledged authority on all matters pertaining to real estate in both the city and the surrounding territory. His judgment as to values, proper uses and the right kind of development is highly appreciated, freely asked and cheerfully given; and in no case has it failed to prove wise and well founded on extensive and accurate knowledge. He has never been an aspirant for political or municipal honors, preferring always to serve his fellows from the honorable post of private citizenship. But he has ever been most vigilant and efficient in promoting the best interests of the province,

particularly the portion of it in which he lives, and on every hand among its most valued institutions are monuments to his foresight, energy and influential example. What wonder that this long neglected section of the country, now awakened to the possibilities that lie enfolded within it, is hopeful and promising, when it not only has boundless wealth in its untilled domain, its unemployed water powers, its unexplored mines and its wasting raw material for all kinds of manufactures, but is possessed by an all-daring people who know the facts and have the energy, the resourcefulness and the determination to make the most of them. All honor then, to the men of heroic mold who are bringing this wealth to the notice and the service of mankind! To those who, like the subject of this writing, are leaders among them, and are meeting their responsibilities in a full measure of fidelity and ability, no praise is too lofty, no credit is too great. Mr. Powell was married in 1883 to Miss Elishia Hobbs, of London, Ontario. They have two children, Edith and Ray.

WILLIAM JOHN WEBSTER

A discontent with the Actual is the main-spring of most that is noble in human endeavor. Rare indeed are the individual men and women who live exactly the life they would—whose Ideal and Actual exist in congenial and blended harmony. The son but seldom finds the conditions he seeks beneath the kindly paternal roof, and as manhood opens to his gaze, he quits its warm shelter, and strikes off into the bleak, world without, to find or make his future sphere and home. Art, trade, adventure, professional life, present their varied attractions, and each wins some; while to others the stormy, heaving ocean wears a winning smile, and even grim and horrid war finds votaries. A discontent with the Actual is pouring Europe's surplus millions on the Western plains of Canada, and adding to their number the restless argonauts of the United States and many from the older sections of our own country. Among the last named one worthy of due mention in a work assuming to give to the world some graphic portraiture of the new province of Alberta in its early and its later history, is William John Webster of Edmonton, one of the enterprising and successful business men and manufacturers of the province. He was born in County Leeds, Ontario, on November 30, 1844. His parents, Robert and Margaret (Driffin) Webster, were prosperous farmers in that locality, and the early life of the son was passed on the farm, in the invigorating and broadening labors of which he took an active part. The father was a native of that county and the mother came from Scotland. Their son was educated in the common schools and at the high school at Athens, Ontario, and on leaving school

found employment for some time as a merchant's clerk in the western part of the county, which at that period was new and unsettled, and laid upon its scattered residents all the hardships and privations of frontier life. A little later he opened a mercantile establishment of his own at Newboro, which he conducted for some time with considerable success. He then sold his business and removed again to his native county, locating at Westport, where he engaged in railway construction work, building both sections of the Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie Railway between Westport and Brockville. In 1902 he came West to Edmonton, and during the next year followed ranching and raising cattle. At the end of that period he erected and began to operate a woollen mill and tub and box factory, with which he built up in a short time a large and profitable business. This he sold, Jan. 1, 1905, to the Edmonton Wool and Wood Company, disposing of the plant but retaining a controlling interest in the stock which he still holds, and in behalf of which he continues to take an active part in promoting and enlarging the business of the company. The factory is rapidly growing in the volume and value of its output, and will before long be numbered among the leading enterprises of its kind in this part of the world. The expansion of the business is largely due to Mr. Webster's advanced methods, the quality of the goods manufactured, and the strict integrity which is manifested toward all patrons and in every department of the institution. Mr. Webster has also taken an active part in politics, and during his residence in Ontario contested the Riding of Leeds for parliamentary honors on behalf of the Reform party in 1890 and again in 1898. He has ever shown an earnest and serviceable zeal in promoting the general welfare of this community, and is recognized as one of its most substantial and useful citizens. On September 15, 1867, he was married to Miss Marianna Perks. Five children have blessed their union, Edith, Ethel, Fred, George and Helen.

FRANK MILES DAVIS

While there are many shining exceptions to the rule, enough at times to almost impair its inflexibility, and throw doubt upon its general adaptiveness, yet the history of our race establishes the fact that the circumstances of our early life are among the most potential agencies in determining the trend of our energies and our subsequent careers. All know that the mountaineer is more hardy than the dweller in the vales beneath—the native of a rugged climate than he who is ripened under an equatorial sun. Have not the raw breezes from snowclad heights ever been held an inspiration to the soul of liberty? Is not the sailor oftenest born beside the



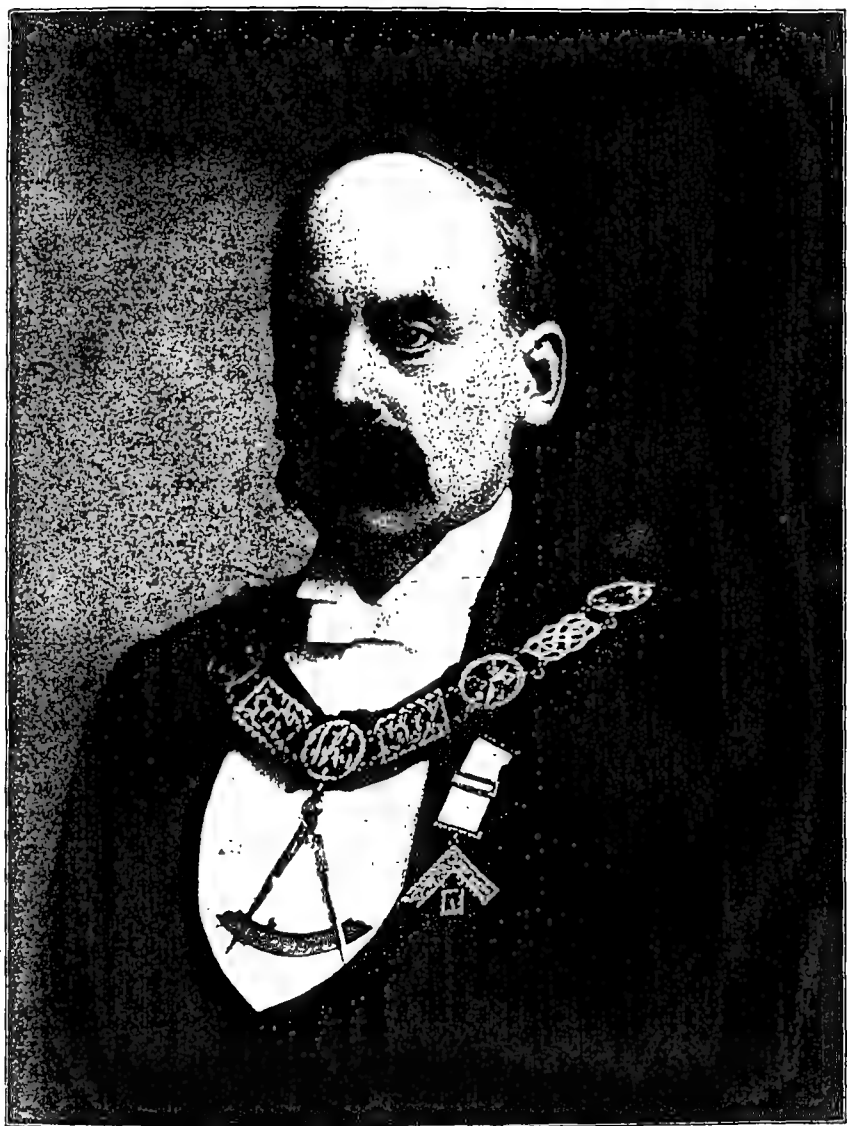
ROBERT KENNETH

heaving expanse he chooses as his home? We cannot explain all differences of character and capacity by the action of extraneous influences on the immortal spirit, but we shrink from the temerity of setting bounds to their sway. Born and reared to the age of eighteen at Winona, Minnesota, a section of the great American republic which is largely engaged in the lumber industry, and to which for years the century crowned monarchs of the forest have yielded their strength for its progress and development, it is but natural that Frank Miles Davis should have become in later life a leading lumber merchant and with foresight and enterprise commensurate with his opportunitieis, should have cultivated his bent and the lessons of his youth to a large and successful issue. True he for years followed other pursuits, and perhaps looked upon the wild woods as only one of the reliefs of Nature to her what would be without them, in many places, a monotonous and wearying landscape. But this was for him only the ripening period, and when he had gained his full stature and strength, and the replete maturity of his faculties of body and mind, the currents of his boyish and youthful days flowed around him again, and carried him, as with an irresistible influence, to the labors and the open door of opportunity through which he had seen others go forward to consequence and fortune. Mr. Davis was born on November 6, 1866, a son of Edward C. and Jennie A. Davis of American parents and English ancestry. His father was a prominent live stock dealer in Minnesota, and bore a large part in the affairs, commercial, industrial and political, of that then young but striding commonwealth. The son obtained his education in the schools of Ashland, Wis., and Minneapolis, Minn., where the lumber industry was ever present to his inquiring mind as a forceful factor in the progress and development of the state, and when he was eighteen years old, boldly started out in life for himself. Emigrating to the unpeopled wilds of Western Canada, where brain and brawn were greatly needed, where chance apportioned to their several states luxuriantly abounded for all comers, where every workman found the toil his special craft demanded. For awhile after his arrival in his new abode, he followed teaching school, while mewing his wings for a loftier and more ambitious flight. He then turned his attention to the lumber business, and engaged in it with great success. In 1905 he became a resident of Edmonton, and in March, 1905, started his enterprise on a more extensive scale. A month later he sold out his interests and organized a joint stock company, of which he was appointed general manager. In this his faculties have found full scope and been well and wisely employed. Thoroughly familiar with the business in every detail,

and giving all his most careful and productive attention, he has through skillful management, rigid application of the highest business principles, and the most undeviating integrity in every particular, in a short time built up his business from a small beginning, and with no specially favoring circumstances, to a magnitude second to almost none in this part of the world. Moreover, believing in Edmonton, as a metropolis of the near future, and a delightful place of residence in the present, he has given freely of his means and his best energies to make it as soon as possible all that its conditions and circumstances allow, and enable it to lose no step in the onward march of progress from day to day. He is a prominent member of the Business Men's Club and the Edmonton Board of Trade, and while giving active and helpful attention to the endeavors of each to build up the city, he omits no effort on his part that can be advantageously applied in other channels to the same end. He looks upon the town as an excellent place for profitable investments, and he is doing all in his power to make his faith good. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Foresters, and in the genial life and social gaiety of his lodges he finds needful relief from the cankering cares and oppressive weights of daily business life. And that they may afford equal pleasures to others, he adds his portion to their flowing streams of mirth, social festivity and genuine good fellowship. Yet his home is his favorite resort and the scene of his most devoted consideration, he helping by his radiant presence to make it a gathering centre for his friends and an ideal fireside for his family. He was married in November, 1897, to Miss Susan Ross, of Grandin, N.D. They have two children, their sons Webb and Miles.

ROBERT KENNETH

Descended from royal ancestry on both sides of his house, with royal courage and self-reliance, Robert Kenneth, of Edmonton, Alberta, has bravely dared the dangers of the unpeopled West in this country, and become a part of its increasing army of industrial progress, and although but thirteen years a resident of the province, he has contributed materially to the growth of his adopted country in manufactures and mercantile enterprise, while helping to keep its citizenship up to a high standard and all its intellectual and moral forces in line with the most advanced thought of the times. He is a native of County Kent, England, born on March 27, 1869, and the son of Thomas Robert and Marian (Offord) Kenneth. The father was a prominent wholesale merchant of Scotch ancestry, his forbears being direct descendants of King Kenneth of Scotland, and the mother came of that bold, hardy and



E. A. BRAITHWAITE, M.D.

enterprising people who have made England what she is to-day. Mr. Kenneth of this sketch obtained his education in England, and after leaving school followed the sea for a number of years as an officer in the merchant navy of his native land, being in this service from the age of fifteen to that of twenty-one. In 1891, deciding to turn his energies to the less thrilling and romantic, but more arduous and exacting life of a landsman, he emigrated to Canada and located in Alberta. Since his arrival in this country he has been engaged in manufacturing tents and kindred commodities at Calgary and Edmonton, founding at the latter city the Edmonton Tent and Mattress Company, Ltd., in which he holds the controlling interest and is the President. Under his careful guidance and enterprising management the business of the establishment has expanded to large proportions and the concern has gained a wide and high reputation in the business world, the factory being now one of the largest of its kind in the West. The name of the company has become a synonym for fair dealing, promptness in meeting obligations, and courtesy of treatment toward patrons of every class, while the high quality of its products enables them to stand every test of excellence and meet every requirement of the most exacting taste and conditions. Mr. Kenneth is a member of the Edmonton Board of Trade and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association but has taken no very active of direct part in public affairs, but has always shown a good citizen's interest in the enduring welfare of the land of his adoption, and especially in that of the section of it which is the seat of his industry, withholding no assistance he can give to any commendable undertaking for its advancement or improvement, but while eschewing politics in large measure, he has cheerfully borne his share of the burdens and contributed his full portion of the vitality and inspiration of fraternal and social life. Masonic circles have felt the impulse of his quickening touch and genial spirit, and he also belongs to the Ancient Order of Foresters and the Odd Fellows, in each organization being a zealous, energetic, far-seeing and prominent member. He is a self-made man of exceptional business ability, with enterprise in himself equal to any demand, and the enthusiasm which puts others to work and makes their work effective. At the same time he is wisely and safely conservative, and, always sees the line of surest advance and least costly opposition to any desired end. He was married at Edmonton in 1905 to Miss Martha Agnes Palmer, who is one of the recognized social leaders of the community and is foremost in all good works.

EDWARD AINSLEE BRAITHWAITE M.D.

Since coming to Edmonton in 1892, this enterprising and conscientious student of his profession has built up a large practice and won a high and widely extended reputation as a skillful surgeon and a careful and accurate physician in diagnosing and treating diseases. While his work is mostly in the field of gynecology, his skill is recognized in every branch of his profession. He has the advantage of extensive study in our own country, as well as extended and valuable experience, and in addition has studied in England. The Doctor was born on February 16, 1863, at Alne in Yorkshire, England, and is a son of the Reverend William Braithwaite, Vicar of Alne, and his wife, Laura E. (Pipon) Braithwaite. The father was a native of Yorkshire where his ancestors lived for many generations, and his mother was born at St. Heliers, Jersey, Channel Islands. The Doctor obtained his scholastic training at King's School, Bruton, in Somerset, and his professional preparation at the United Service College, Westward Ho, Devon, and King's College Hospital in London. At the age of twenty-two he decided to seek his fortune in Canada, and joined the North West Mounted Police, in which he was for eight years. He became a resident of Winnipeg, and after attending the University of Manitoba there, where he received his degree, he enlisted in the North West Mounted Police in 1884, when the rebellion broke out, and in that short but decisive contest he saw active service in the battle of Batoche. In the force he held the rank of Hospital Sergeant, and he remained with the Police until 1892, when he started a private practice at Edmonton. Here he has resided ever since, and his practice has grown to large proportions and is thoroughly representative in character. Soon after opening his office at Edmonton he was appointed coroner and city health officer, offices which he is still filling, with credit to himself and benefit to the community. He is, besides, acting assistant surgeon of the Royal North West Mounted Police at Edmonton. Prominent in social and fraternal life, he belongs to the Edmonton Club, is a Freemason of the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and Past Grand Master of Manitoba and the North West Territories in the Blue Lodge. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In professional lines he holds an official position as examiner of diseases of women and children for the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the North West Territories. On November 30, 1892, he was married to Miss Jennie, youngest daughter of Thomas Anderson, late Crown Timber Agent.



H. SIGLER

HENRY SIGLER

Among the successful and enterprising business men of Edmonton, is Henry Sigler, proprietor of the Grand View Hotel in that city, and for a number of years one of the successful merchants of the North West. He is a native of Roumania, where he was born in 1868, and there he was reared to manhood and educated for the duties of life. But at the dawn of his manhood he hearkened to the voice of North America calling for volunteers in her army of industrial conquest, and in 1889, when he was twenty-one years old, he emigrated to Canada and located in Montreal, where he remained until 1892. Then once more looking along the pathway of light in the wake of the setting sun, which seemed to lead to larger and better opportunities for advancement, he moved to Assiniboia. After passing three years in that province, he determined to come still further West, and in 1895 took up his residence at Edmonton. Here he embarked on the sea of mercantile life and made a successful voyage. He opened a general store which brought him increased prosperity and consideration, and gave him the means to develop a long cherished plan in the erection of a first class hotel, and become its proprietor. In 1902, in association with Mr. Picard, he built the Grand View Hotel of Edmonton, which is one of the best hostleries in this part of the West, and a high mark of credit to its present proprietor and manager, Mr. Sigler, who soon after its completion bought Mr. Picard's interest in it and became its sole owner. He has conducted it from the first in a manner that has won him the commendation of his patrons and the esteem of the people of Edmonton. In this enterprise, as in all his undertakings in this section, Mr. Sigler has demonstrated his firm faith in the future of Edmonton and Alberta, and to help make it all he expects and believes it will become, he has given the aid of his services, his material substance and his influence and example to every worthy and judicious effort to promote its welfare and expand its growth. He is a gentleman of genial manner, obliging disposition and high character, qualities that have won him hosts of friends, and established his reputation as a boniface of benignity and attractiveness. He is ever careful of the comforts of his guests, and conducts his house on a plane of conscientious attention to the requirements of its business, the enjoyment of those within its walls, and the peace and good order of the community.

In his duties, he is ably assisted by his capable and industrious wife, who seconds all his useful suggestions, and supplements them with many of her own. They have one child.

ARTHUR RICHARD TOMLINSON

The power of accurate auditing and accounting, which is one of the most useful in business of magnitude, is altogether unattainable to many men, and within the reach of many others in but a limited degree. But it is given to some in large measure as an original mental force which needs only to be cultivated to become flawless in its operations. Among this number, those who are born accountants, Arthur Richard Tomlinson, of Edmonton, occupies a conspicuous place. It has been largely the business of his life so far, because his natural bent was in that direction, and in yielding to it he but followed the trend of his mind. Mr. Tomlinson is a native of London, England, born on October 6, 1878, and the son of George E. Tomlinson, Gentleman, and his wife, Mary (Bellamy) Tomlinson, both descended from long lines of distinguished English ancestry. He was educated at St. Stephen's Grammar School in his native city, and at the age of fifteen left school to become a bookkeeper for the London Stock Exchange. Later he was employed as accountant in a large manufacturing establishment. In 1899 he emigrated to this country, locating in Winnipeg Manitoba, where he accepted a position as accountant in the chief office of the Hudson's Bay Company, which he held until 1903, when he was transferred to Edmonton in the same service. He resigned his position with the company in 1904 to establish an accounting and auditing business of his own, and was soon afterward made auditor of the city of Edmonton, holding this position until 1906. In this capacity his services were so valuable and far-reaching that they brought about a new system of keeping the accounts of the city. Mr. Tomlinson is now operating as accountant and auditor for several of the principal financial and commercial corporations of Edmonton, and auditor for a number of municipalities in Alberta. In the performance of his duties nothing pertaining to them escapes his searching vigilance, the most complicated accounts falling into regular and systematic order under his determined scrutiny. He is a keen sportsman, and an active member of the Edmonton Polo Club.

THE OLD TIMERS OF EDMONTON

Absorbingly interesting in its history, exceptional in its environment, and extraordinary in its development, Edmonton also is unique in the part that its "Old Timers" have played in its evolution from an isolated settlement in the far West to the dignity of a Provincial Capital and a commercial centre. During the present generation cities and prosperous towns have arisen throughout the American and the Canadian West, and in their making, in the rush of settlement and haste of up-building, the old timer has been wholly obscured or brushed aside. There is an element of deep pathos in it all,—in this ignoring under new conditions, of the pathfinders who have marked the way for the advance of civilization, the scouts who have anticipated and antedated even the vanguard of the coming hosts and located the camping places of humanity in far off regions of the world.

Materialistic as the age may be in its trend of thought, and iconoclastic as it is regarding much that recalls the lessons of other days upon which our progress is built, there comes, nevertheless, oftentimes to the thoughtful man of New York, Toronto, Chicago or Winnipeg, a vague and undefined regret that more is not known of the builders of former times, the men who with homely wisdom were the originators of beginnings whose fulfilment they seemed to have in an impressive prescience, but of which they must have felt they could not be a part.

Forgotten almost are the sturdy Hollanders who, with the commercial instinct that distinguished their race two centuries ago, and made them at that time the greatest merchants of Europe, recognized that Manhattan Island would become the commercial metropolis of a continent. Vague are the stories told of the first settlers about Fort Dearborn, which has since become Chicago, one of the centres of the world's food supply. And almost unknown are the purposes and actions of the founders and the "couriers des bois" of Fort Rouville, which in two centuries has become a great educational and business centre, the city of Toronto. And later still, even the recollections of living persons who were on the scene of action when Fort Garry was the centre of power and trade in a country as large as the continent of Europe, are merely tolerated in the hurly-burly of Western Canadian advancement as the sentimental maunderings of a few unpractical old men and women, and their deep value is lost sight of.

"It was to be," say the unthinking. "Different men for different ages—the pioneer of the past cannot be a business factor of the present." Nay, not so. Be not so heedless in your conclusion, bright, hustler of this electric age. It has been

for Edmonton, almost the youngest provincial capital of the Dominion, a city which a few years ago was almost unknown outside of the books of the Hudson's Bay Company and the annals of the fur trade, to prove to the world that under normal conditions, in so far as normal conditions apply to the marvelous development of the Canadian West, the Old Timer may not only preserve his distinct individuality, but may also become a recognized integral factor in the development itself.

That for nearly a century Edmonton was practically a trading post and a small settlement of former employees of the Hudson's Bay Company, to some extent, perhaps, explains the fact that the indefinable but universal and unconquerable home feeling was a distinct element of attraction to the place in the early days of Edmonton. That home feeling affected traveller and missionary, and Edmonton was the favorite winter resort of the early white voyageurs of the Farther West. Among the cities, towns and villages of Western Canada, so widely scattered in location and so heterogeneous in character, Edmonton retains probably more distinctly than any other place the home note, a note oftentimes noticeably absent from Western settlements. Its salubrious climate and beautiful situation made the attractions of Edmonton for the Hudson's Bay Factor or servant of other days, and he chose this frontier post as his home. The miners of the Peace River region, the men who had prospected foot by foot from the Fraser and the Columbia through the unknown passes of the Rockies, also made Edmonton their home when the call of civilization was answered by their wandering hearts in their remote haunts. Donald Ross, the young world wanderer of half a century ago, had not forgotten the wooded valleys of his dear native Cumberland in far-away old England when he came forth from the loneliness of the Peace River, and he remained here. One by one or in pairs the old time miners of that same region, —Majeau, Broisseau, Bill Cust, Ed. Carey, George Gagnon, and others—wandered down to Fort Edmonton with the heart longing for communion with their kind which the most adventurous of argonauts can never wholly stifle. This longing of the gold-seeker was measurably satisfied on the sandbars of the Saskatchewan; the Hudson's Bay Fort provided the necessities of primitive civilization, luxuries they were to the returning miners, and the little settlement was vivacious with a social life that was alluring to all classes of these hardy and courageous soldiers of fortune. And thus Edmonton began its real life as a centre of population as something more than a Hudson's Bay fort. In the course of time came the North West Mounted Police, and then the settlement of retiring members of the force at Edmonton. After

them came the settlers from the Mother Country and Eastern provinces, many of whom had lingered for a time in Manitoba, there absorbing more and more of the feeling of "Westward Ho!" And they were never satisfied until they saw the Rockies rise before them as a barrier to their farther wandering. With these were Hon. Frank Oliver, John A. McDougall, James McDonald, Alexander Taylor, Richard Secord, and a dozen others of force and resourcefulness who arrived in the seventies of last century.

The jealousy of the Hudson's Bay and other great fur trading companies toward the new comers, which history records in its sparkling but often over-colored pages, was not in evidence. They were comparatively few in number, and Hon. Richard Hardisty, the Chief Factor at Edmonton, was a man of broad, hospitable, kindly nature, and so in those days of slow growth there never was a line of social demarcation between the settlement and the fort. And thus dwelling in harmony and, so to speak, working in unity, Old Timers Hudson's Bay people, Peace River miners, Ontario traders and freighters, families of mixed Highland Scotch and Indian blood, of mingled French Canadian and Cree parentage, missionaries, ex-mounted policemen and Orkney-men, made up a community which was perhaps unique in the world, but at the same time was the acknowledged centre of trade and social life for "the far-flung land" of only a few years ago, the almost unawakened North West Territories of Canada. Most paternal was the government of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Dominion of Canada over this isolated community, for the rule of the Company, which had legally passed with the transfer to the Dominion in 1870, was still a great moral and practical influence in this region until within the last decade and a half. In the face of the still evident autocracy of the Hudson's Bay Company, the quasi-military control of the North West Mounted Police, and the duly authorized Government of the Dominion, the Old Timers of Edmonton preserved a democracy intangible and undefined, but which was yet the dominant force in the social and business life of the little settlement on the banks of the North Saskatchewan. Moreover, through all the many changes of the years, the inflow of the tides of immigration and the coming of the railroads, these Old Timers of Edmonton, largely through the forcefulness of their own personality and the far-sightedness that caused them to cast their lot in a location eminently suitable for trade and agriculture, have continued to be a leading force in the progressive life of what has become the capital of a province.

Unique, indeed, is this experience in the history of Western settlement, but the men of long ago, the pioneers of the Far West

fields of the "Great Lone Land," the miners of the Peace River, the freighters and traders of another social and commercial situation, are the cabinet ministers, the merchant princes and the social leaders of this provincial capital, this commercial metropolis of the Canadian West.

JAMES McDONALD

Although of Highland Scotch ancestry for centuries on both sides of his house, the families being located in the Badenoch district of Invernessshire from times immemorial, James McDonald of Edmonton is himself a native of Ireland, born in Lissan parish, in County Tyrone, on July 1, 1846. His parents were John and Margaret (McIntosh) McDonald, the father being a carpenter, mill owner and farmer. The son received his education in the Cromdale parish school, doing general farm work and herding cattle and sheep from May to December, and attending school between times. In his fifteenth year the teacher was taken ill and Mr. McDonald conducted the school for the balance of the term. After leaving school he learned his trade as a carpenter, which he followed for a few years and in 1869 came to Canada and located in County Bruce, Ontario, from where he moved soon afterward to Lambton County. From Lambton he made a trip to the "States," returned to Windsor in this country in 1874, and during the same year journeyed to Winnipeg over the old Dawson route. Here for the next five years he was employed by Brown and Rutherford, contractors, now both prominent men of Manitoba, and was also assistant chief of the Winnipeg fire department, of which Sir Daniel McMillan, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba was chief. During his residence in Winnipeg Mr. McDonald took an active part in local and Dominion politics and was a member of the Manitoba Rifle Association, the first organization of the kind west of the lakes. In 1879, with Matthew McCauley he moved to Edmonton, journeying there by trail, and here he followed various pursuits until 1892, when he went into contracting, building and farming, combining with this, the real estate and insurance business, and since then he has been very actively occupied with an extensive business, besides owning and superintending a fine farm outside the city limits. His fraternal connections are numerous and in all the clubs and orders which he belongs to he is prominent and active. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Ancient Order of United Workmen, past president of the Old Timers' Association, the Rifle Association, St. Andrew's Society, Edmonton Curling Club, Manitoba Curling Club, which was the first one organized west of the lakes, and was one of the provisional directors and Secretary-Treasurer for over three years of the Edmonton public hos-



James Donald





C. W. Sutter



pital. He also belonged to the volunteer military company of Edmonton, and in the rebellion of 1885 saw active service at Fort Edmonton. He also took an active part in the "Land Office Rebellion" of June, 1892, when the Government undertook to move the land office from Edmonton to Strathcona. Mr. McDougald was married at Edmonton in 1887 to Miss Caroline Agnes Robertson, the youngest daughter of John Robertson, of Grand Lake, N.B., of United Empire Loyalist Stock. In all the relations of life this estimable citizen has lived acceptably, and to the voice of duty he has ever hearkened with ready and cheerful obedience. He is one of the esteemed business men of Edmonton, who can always be depended on to aid in any commendable enterprise for the advancement of the community, or the comfort and convenience of its people.

CHARLES WILLIAM SUTTER

Although himself a native of this country the subject of this review began life under the traditions and inspirations of foreign lands, for his father, Jacob Sutter, a marble and stone cutter and farmer in Perth county, Ontario, was born and reared in Switzerland, in the historic city of Geneva, and came to the Dominion in 1842, starting work at his trade in Toronto, where his son Charles William was born on November 19, 1856. The mother of the latter, whose maiden name was Dorothy Clockman, was a native of Heidelberg, Germany, and came to Canada with her parents in 1843. The family located in Hamilton, Ont., and in 1852 the daughter married Mr. Sutter and went to live with him in Toronto. Ten years later they moved to the western part of the province to farm in Perth county, where, in 1867, the head of the house died, leaving the son almost wholly to his own resources for advancement in the world. Under the circumstances his education was limited, for during the next three years he was obliged to give his whole attention to work on the home farm and others in the vicinity in order to make provision for his living. At the end of the period mentioned he went back to Toronto and bound himself as apprentice to a merchant tailor, whom he served faithfully for four years, learning the trade of tailoring and cutting, and spending his evenings in night sessions at the Mechanics Institute. In 1875 he again turned his face westward and came to Winnipeg, where he went to work for Higgins & Young, leading merchants of that city. He remained with this firm four years, and while in the city took an active interest in its affairs, being a member of its first fire brigade, and serving two years in its first volunteer company under Captain Allen. He then joined the cavalry troop under command of Capt. A. H. Young, in which he saw active service during a strike on the Canadian construc-

tion at Cross Lake. In 1879 he, James Ross, who is better known as "Charley" all over the West, and is now the senior member of the firm of Ross Bros., Alexander Godfrey, from Mt. Forrest, Ont., and Harry Lewis from Toronto, bought a horse and Red River cart to carry their provisions and other necessities, and started for Edmonton, a distance of over 1,000 miles, which they walked, arriving at their destination on October 15, having spent seventy-six days on the trip. Mr. Sutter then had fifteen cents in cash, but his lack of capital in this respect was supplied with grit and determination to succeed. His party found only ten settlers between Rat Creek and the Hudson's Bay Fort, a distance of two miles. Wheat flour was \$20.00 and barley flour \$8.00 a sack and salt 30 cents a pound. With his fifteen cents he bought half a pound of salt, as it was necessary to make the rabbit meat which formed their staple article of food three times a day palatable. Beef and pork were dainties only to be had on rare occasions. His first undertaking in this new country was to cut 10,000 fence rails at \$2.00 per hundred, but the work blistered his hands so badly that in two days and a half he was disabled and had to quit the job. He then worked five months for the North West Mounted Police at Fort Saskatchewan, after which he started trading in the "Market House." This was in 1880, and in October of that year he sold out to P. Hemmick, but managed the business for him for eight months. Mr. Hemmick then sold out to Norris & Carey, and Mr. Sutter went to work for John Brown & Curry, with whom he remained some time, then became a member of the firm of John Sinclair & Co., until the spring of 1885. At the outbreak of the Riel rebellion in 1885, he joined the Home Guards and served until the close of the Rebellion, serving part of the time as pilot for the 65th Battalion, using scows in its service in company with other men, and remained with the command until the close of the Rebellion. Following that he engaged in tailoring until 1896, when he was appointed immigration agent at Edmonton, a post he has filled acceptably ever since. As in his private business, so in his official duties, he is attentive to every detail, and omits no effort on his part to secure the best possible results. In the fraternal and social life of his community, Mr. Sutter has long been prominent and active. He was president of the Old Timers' Club of Edmonton in 1894, and is now president of the German Adels-Club. He also belongs to Edmonton Lodge No. 53, A. F. & A. M., of which he was the first Worshipful Master, serving two years, beginning with 1893; he is also a member of the Scottish Rite of the Masonic Order, and is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, the United Work-

men and the Knights of Pythias. In 1884 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Stuart of Dominion City, Manitoba. They have two children, their daughter Florence Helen, and their son William Alfred. From 1892 to 1896 he was a justice of the peace, and from 1894 to 1896 was a member of the town council of Edmonton.

EDWARD DE LESERT GRIERSON

One of the most essential and most characteristic institutions of a village or city is its leading hotel or public house. If it have a record of years to its credit, its history is in small that of the community itself. All the lights and shades of the life around it are reflected in its own. In every public event or matter of importance it has borne its part. All types and tides of people have flowed through its corridors from time to time. Honored men and winsome ladies have slept beneath its roof. The political conference, the business interview and the social confab have found shelter behind its doors. The caucous whisper and traffic's dark intrigue shunning the open air, have crept around from mouth to mouth in its secluded chambers. And most, merry men have used it for their mirth when they were festive.

Among the most attractive hostelrys of this kind which gladden the eye of the tired traveller with the promise of good cheer and grateful rest, is the Alberta Hotel in Edmonton, the capital of Alberta, the centre of political activity and public life in the province. Admirably located for its purpose, on the main thoroughfare of the city and convenient to all the public buildings and other points of interest in this busy and progressive little metropolis, it is also admirably arranged, fitted and equipped to meet all the requirements of its business. Although young in the actual number of its years, it is, nevertheless, practically as old as the city, and has been the centre of its life from its start, keeping pace with its growth, and elevating the standard of entertainment as the population and the guests of the house became more and more cosmopolitan and exacting. The present proprietor, Edward De Lesert Grierson, took charge of the hotel in 1897, when he bought it, and that autumn, just before the mad rush to the Klondike region, built the first brick addition to it. The latest addition, which is the main and most imposing part of the house, he built in 1903. It is of brick and stone, four stories high, with rooms of good size, conveniently distributed, and throughout furnished with every modern appliance for the most comfortable hotel life. The first floor is given up to wide offices and sample rooms with ample tables, abundant light and roomy chairs, where the lounge may recline and dream, the busy man may do his work, and the scribbler may scrawl his fill. These are especially adapted to

the use of those modern knights-errant, the travelling salesmen, who find them so arranged and fitted up as to make business easy, relieve the drudgery of the inevitable daily "letter to the house," and brighten social converse with the genial fingers born of bodily comfort and a mind at ease. The house contains also beautiful parlors for the gentler sex, and many lodging rooms, double and single. Its furniture is nearly new, and it is lighted by electricity throughout, and kept with scrupulous regard for cleanliness and health. The commissariat is bountiful and of a quality above reproach and the service is good and plentiful. The bar, well stocked with all varieties of wet goods of superior quality, is tended by men whose long experience guarantees concoctions suited to every taste, admixed exactly as the elements require, and seasoned with that piquant conversational savor which the genial race of publicans and tapsters always have on draught. The house is much favored by theatrical people and others from the sporting world, who gladly turn from the mimic luxuries of the stage, or the intense contests of the athletic club, to find the embraces of this homelike hotel the restful and soothing enjoyments of real life.

Mr. Grierson, the proprietor, who has carried the name and reputation of his hostelry wide and high in public approval, was born on April 2, 1860, at Caynville, Ontario, a son of Edward Waterloo and Jean (Lough) Grierson, North of Ireland folk of Scotch ancestry. The father followed the lumbering business and timber ranging most of his life—one of the leading operators in his line in the section of his home. The son was educated as far as he had opportunity to go, in country schools. He left home to make his own way in the world when he was but eleven years old, and until 1878 was variously employed in Western Ontario. He then went to Michigan, where he passed two years and a half in lumbering and railroad-ing. Coming West along the south shore of Lake Superior to Duluth, after a short stay in that city, in the spring of 1881 he went to Pembina, North Dakota, and in that state experienced the two most unsuccessful years of his life. In the spring of 1883 he crossed the line into Canada, coming to Winnipeg with a railroading party from Minnesota. At Winnipeg he joined the Canadian Pacific Railway's engineering corps, and with it came to Calgary, a member of the first party to cross the ferry over Bow river east of the present city, and reached the summit of the Rockies that fall. For a year he was located at Illicilliwaet in British Columbia, in connection with the company's stores there, and when the road was completed and the snow sheds built, he returned east to Banff. During the next eight years he was employed by the C. A. C. Company



S. D. Grierson



ST. GEORGE JELLETT

for two years at Anthracite and was in the hotel business for himself for five years, and also built the first mining camp for the Canadian Anthracite Coal Company at Canmore. He afterwards built a portion of the Okaloosa Hotel at Canmore and carried it on for one year, selling out in 1893 to move to Edmonton. Before this, however, he spent the winter of 1896-7 helping to build the Canadian Pacific Railway Hotel at Banff, he and four companions "batching" during this period at the Springs. During another winter he with his partner took out a million feet of lumber in the mountains below Anthracite on Bow river for Major, now Col., Walker. On his arrival at Edmonton he took charge of the Queen's Hotel, which he managed for three years, then, in 1897, he bought the house he is in now, and has ever since been keeping. Mr. Grierson has had a varied and interesting career, but unlike many another rolling stone, he has gathered moss in his movements and is one of the substantial and prosperous men of the province. In addition to his hotel property, he owns a fine farm lying along the northern city limits, on which he raises vegetables for the hotel, and keeps a herd of thirty-five cows which supply it with milk, cream and butter, and 250 hens which furnish him with all the fresh eggs he needs for his house, while with true Canadian thrift he feeds a large drove of swine from the offal from his kitchen and tables. He also owns considerable valuable real estate in and around the city, and has been potential in the promotion of every commendable enterprise for the improvement and development of the region in which it is located. The new addition to his hotel was the first four storey structure in Edmonton, and he laid the first granolithic sidewalk put down in the city. In every respect he has kept up with, or rather helped to lead, the march of improvement, giving both excellent service and the force of an inspiring and stimulating example to his fellow citizens. For three years he served as a member of the town council, belonging in 1905, at the time when the town which had outgrown its swaddling clothes, was transformed into a city and invested with corporate garments better suited to its state of development by the adoption of a city charter.

Here is, in brief, the record of an active, productive and useful life, full of incident and adventure, but never lacking in the element of service to its subject's country, locality and fellow-men, and in it may be found suggestion and entertainment for all classes and ages of men. The pioneers, the founders of the state, can see in it the story of their own lives, in essential particulars, and have from it a reminder of the trials they endured, the toils they suffered and the triumphs they have won; the young can gain from it encouragement

for their efforts, sustenance for their hopes, and incitement for their ambitions; while all may read between the lines the manly purpose, the persistent determination and the lofty courage which has sustained it, and perhaps the golden thread of sentiment that has run sparkling through its web. Canada is unspeakably great in promise because a race of hardy men have boldly forced its doors of opportunity, as the United States is great in achievement, because after doing the same in that country, a similar race has made the most of the opportunities so found for growth and development, having begun earlier in time and had better conditions amid which to work. For Canada is as yet but a giant awakened from slumber and risen, as it were, on his elbow. But there are abundant indications already of what will be the might and majesty of his stature when he is fully erect and in vigorous action.

ST. GEORGE JELLETT

Coming to Edmonton by wagon with a surveying party in 1882 from his home in London, Ontario, and thereby antedating in his arrival the latter influx of settlers who have built up and developed this country, St. George Jellett is an old timer here in every truth, and has been a potent factor in the progress of the province of Alberta almost from the dawn of its colonization and systematic occupation. He was born at Belleville, Ontario, on April 23, 1859, and is a son of Robert Patterson Jellett, of Irish ancestry. Father was a county judge in Eastern Canada and held a prominent place in the esteem of that section, both as an official and a citizen. The son obtained his education in the schools of Belleville, Picton and Toronto, and in 1875 entered the Bank of Montreal as a clerk. Even at that early day the North West had begun to awaken to a sense of its possibilities and future power, and ambitious young men were turning their attention to its promises of harvests that enterprise might garner, and accordingly in 1882, when Mr. Jellett was but twenty-three years of age, he determined to come hither and see what he could do in a new country. He joined a surveying party under George A. Simpson and made the trip from Winnipeg to Edmonton in a wagon as has been noted, remaining on survey party for three years and then he farmed for five years in partnership with P. Ottewill of Clover Bar, then served as postmaster and opened the first store at that place. He afterward moved to Edmonton, and here he was secretary-treasurer of the Edmonton Electric Light Co. and the Edmonton District Telephone Co. until the city became the owner of these utilities, also registrar of births, deaths and marriages, issuing all the marriage licenses for the neighborhood, and was also the first assessor and collector



W. J. IBBOTSON



of taxes for Edmonton. For a number of years he has been agent for the Royal Commercial Union and Quebec Insurance Companies, and secretary-treasurer of the Edmonton Protestant school. He belongs to the United Workmen and the Edmonton Club. In the military department of public life in the Dominion he served three years in the Seventh Fusiliers of London, Ontario. In 1889 he was married at Edmonton to Miss Minnie Fielders. They have two children, Lawrence and Ewen.

STANISLAS LARUE

Mr. LaRue has been a resident of Alberta in the neighborhood of Edmonton since 1883, having come to this section of the country with a surveying party in the early days when the country was all wild and almost uninhabited, and still virgin to the pursuits of systematic husbandry. He has, therefore, had opportunity to learn by helping to develop the resources of the region, and now has the pleasure of realizing practically that his early faith in it was well founded, and that his own hopes based thereon have not been disappointed. He was born on May 4, 1847, at Ste. Martine Chateauguay, in the province of Quebec, where his parents, Stanislas and Appolline (Belourney) LaRue, also were native, and where they passed their lives. He was educated at Rigaud College in his native province, and on leaving that institution in 1876 went to Kazabazua on the Gatineau river, where he was employed as a clerk and bookkeeper until 1882. He then came west to Winnipeg, and in 1883 moved on to Edmonton. During the next two years he worked with a surveying party, and in May, 1885, at the time of the Riel rebellion, joined a scouting party with whom he served until July of that year, covering the territory between Edmonton and Calgary. From July, 1885, to September 1, 1889, he clerked at Edmonton, but on the date last given, having determined that the time had come for him to go into business himself, he opened a general store in partnership with Mr. Picard under the firm name of LaRue & Picard. The business has been successfully conducted at Edmonton and on Lesser Slave Lake and the Peace River, and grown to large proportions and a place of prominence in the business world of this section. Always interested in the welfare and improvement of his locality, Mr. LaRue has long been a stockholder in the Exhibition Company and taken an active part in its beneficial work. He is also a member of the Edmonton Club, the C.M.B.A., and the Alliance Nationale. He is also a prominent member of the Old Timers' Association. In 1888 he was married at Edmonton to Miss E. Kelley of that city. In business, in social life and in his devotion to the general weal of the province Mr. LaRue has proven himself a true Albertan,

and has given active aid to every worthy project for her best interests and most rapid advancement.

WILLIAM GEORGE IBBOTSON

Tried by all extremes of fortune and never seriously disturbed by any, William George Ibbotson, of Edmonton, has exhibited in a long and varied career of usefulness and business enterprise those qualities of sterling manhood, unyielding endurance, lofty courage, hopefulness of spirit and self-reliance which form the fibre of the best citizenship and bid defiance to all dangers and difficulties. He is a native of the proud old city of Montreal, where he was born on November 6, 1851, and the son of Benjamin and Alice (McCormick) Ibbotson of that city. His father was, for many years, immigrant agent for the province of Quebec, and a prominent and influential man. He was the son of Major Henry Ibbotson of His Majesty's One Hundred and Third Rifles, who was born in London, England, and settled in Canada in the thirties, and was himself captain of the Hochelaga Light Infantry in 1865. His son, William G. Ibbotson, completed his education at McGill High School in his native city, and began his business career as a clerk for a produce manufacturing company. In the late summer of 1876 he left home and came to Winnipeg, reaching that city on October 27. There he clerked all winter, and in April, 1877, started for the golden Saskatchewan with two oxen and carts loaded with supplies, and travelled overland from Winnipeg to the site of the present city of Edmonton, which was then only a trading post with two or three lonely habitations. Arriving at Edmonton on December 12, 1899, after a long and trying journey, in which he saw much of peril and hardship, he gave his attention to hunting and trapping during the winter. The next season he tried mining, but without such success as encouraged him to continue, and then sought employment of the two or three settlers living in the vicinity of Edmonton. In this he was successful, and he put in the winter in cutting rails and similar work in the woods. Always ready to turn his hand to any remunerative occupation, he was variously employed during the next eight or nine years, and in 1887 engaged in the fur trade in the interest of Stewart and Bannerman, with whom he remained until the close of 1891. From 1893 to 1900 he was employed in the same line by the Ross Brothers. During this long period of some thirteen years, wherein he pursued his deadly trade, often in stealthy solitude, often in uncongenial companionship, exposed to the rage of savage men and the fury of the elements, fast days, succeeding feast days with greater frequency and more punctual regularity than was necessary for spiritual elevation or conducive to physical well-

being, he braved the terrors of the pathless forest, the open plains, and the arctic winter, accepting circumstances as he found them and endeavoring in all cases to make the best of them. He travelled from the Atlantic to the western Arctic ocean overland, going probably further north and west than any man now living in Alberta and making more miles, perhaps, than any other. For some years he has been quietly located at Edmonton and profitably occupied as a customs broker and forwarding agent. He is well known in the fraternal life of the community, being a member of the Masonic Order in Lodge No. 7, Royal Arch Chapter No. 118, and Preceptory No. 46, of Edmonton. In 1892 he was married at Edmonton to Miss Mattie Kernohan of London, Ontario, and has two children, his daughters Florence A., and Luella. From his young manhood Mr. Ibbotson has taken an active part in the military life of the Dominion. He joined the Victoria Volunteer Rifles of Montreal in 1870, and as a member of the Second Company saw active service at the time of the Fenian Raid, for which he received a medal. After he was captain of the Fifty-third Light Infantry at Sherbrooke, under Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Ibbotson, retaining his rank as captain when he retired on leaving for the West. He also assisted in forming the first volunteer company in Edmonton for protection of the lives and property of the dwellers there during the Riel rebellion of 1885, Captain Stiff in charge, another Old Timer, and the subject of this sketch his lieutenant were in command of the company until the arrival of the troops from the East, when the company was disbanded owing to an insufficiency of arms for equipping it. He then joined Steele's scouts and served with them during the rebellion, receiving a medal from the Government for gallantry. Thus for thirty years this hardy adventurer and enterprising business man has been a contributor to the growth and development of this region, in times of peace helping to build up and improve its mercantile and industrial interests, and when the war cloud was upon it, valiantly going forth to aid in the defence of what he had so materially assisted to rear. Lieut.-Col. E. B. Ibbotson, in command of the 17th Infantry Brigade of Montreal, is a brother of the subject of this sketch, and has a military record in Canada of thirty-eight years, first seeing active service at the time of the Fenian raid, for which he received the general service medal, and he also possesses the long-service decoration.

EDMOND NAGLE

The North trading firm of Hislop & Nagle, handling furs and similar commodities, is widely known as one of the most enter-

prising and progressive business houses in the whole of the Northwest. Since 1890 it has continued steadily in business, pushing north every year, exploiting new districts, and expanding its trade, until now it is engaged and has posts all along the line from Edmonton to Fort MacPherson, a point about 250 miles inside the Arctic circle and about 2,000 distant from Edmonton. It has posts scattered along the Mackenzie river and practically controls the trade of all the territory tributary to that river, all the way to the Arctic coast. The principal trading posts of the house are Athabasca Landing on the Athabasca river, Forts Smith and Resolution on the Slave river, Fort Rae on Great Slave Lake, Fort Providence at the head of Mackenzie river, Fort Simpson at the confluence of the latter with the Liard, Forts Laird and Nelson in British Columbia, and Forts Wrigley, Norman Good Hope, Red River and Macpherson, the last named being the most northerly and located thirty miles up the Peel river from the Mackenzie. At each post there is a white man in charge with a number of choremén to assist him, and at the headquarters of the business, Fort Resolution, there are two engineers, two clerks, and a competent corps of choremén. The payrolls of the firm carry regularly about sixty men. At Fort Resolution there are modern machine shops fitted with the latest machinery for turning out skilled work, and also a sawmill and blacksmith shop. The firm has a large number of dog teams, and every other appliance for a vigorous and successful management of the large business, and is up to the latest requirements in every department of its extensive outfit.

Edmond Nagle, one of the members of the firm, is a native of the province of Quebec, and was born at St. Hyacinthe, on September 19, 1856. His father, Joseph Nagle, was born eight miles from Cork, Ireland, and his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Stevens, came from the shores of the beautiful lakes of Killarney in the same country. The father was superintendent of public works for five years during the Baldwin and Lafontaine Government, and built the first lumber slides on the Ottawa river. After these works were completed he was given the crown timber agency for the province of Quebec, a position which he filled acceptably twenty-eight years, when he gave it up on account of advancing age. The grandfather brought his family from Ireland in the eighties and settled at Huntley in Ontario, and from there his sons have scattered to different places and all established themselves in business. He was a farmer and prospered in his calling.

Edmond Nagle, the immediate subject of this sketch, was educated at St. Lawrence College, near Montreal. He began

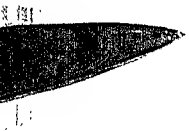


S. Labrus





Ed. Hager



life as a farmer at Rock Forest in his native province, but not liking the work, took up milling which was more to his taste, and during the next three years operated mills in the neighborhood of his home. He then came west, travelling down the Red River from Brocken Head to Winnipeg with a winter's provisions in a boat, there being no railroads in that country at that time. He remained through the winter at Winnipeg, batching with eight companions, and in the spring he and his brother journeyed with oxen to Lake Dauphin, Manitoba, 200 miles west of Winnipeg. Mr. Nagle remained at the lake two years, then came alone straight west to Calgary, making the trip with horses along the railroad surveys, there being still no railroads. From Calgary he went to Edmonton, arriving at the latter in 1883. He worked as a millwright three years for D. R. Fraser & Co., then, in 1887, went north with his partner, James Hislop, on a fur trading expedition. They purchased a large quantity of furs with which they made the return trip the next year. In 1890 they made another trip of this kind and established a post at Fort Chippewyan on an arm of Lake Athabasca.

As they were coming out on their return trip they met Richard Secord at Fort Smith, and to him they sold their business, but they conducted it for him for a year. In 1891 Mr. Nagle returned with his dog teams to Edmonton and purchased supplies for another venture by himself and Mr. Hislop, and from that time until now they have been actively engaged in the business with a steadily increasing range of territory and volume of trade. In conducting this always interesting and often hazardous business Mr. Nagle has had many thrilling adventures and most dramatic experiences. He spent two winters with half-breeds from Winnipeg, far from human habitations and the haunts of men, gathering buffalo meat, hides and other products. On these occasions he went off in the fall with his party and remained among the buffalo, killing game until they had enough dry meat and pemmican to load fifty to sixty carts. Then they would return to Winnipeg and dispose of their stock. On these trips Mr. Nagle brought down many buffalos with his unerring rifle, and enjoyed the sport of doing it.

Earnestly devoted to the section of his home and the scene of his activities, Mr. Nagle has served for some years as a justice of the peace and as postmaster at Fort Resolution. His firm now does a business amounting to about \$125,000 a year, and in its management has all the elements of poetry, tragedy and commonplace in its every day life. Long resident in this province and cherishing with fondness the memories of the early days of struggle and

wild existence, Mr. Nagle is a prominent member of the Old Timers' Club of Edmonton. He was married on September 19, 1895, to Miss Eva Klepstein, a native of Russia. They have four children, Eva, Geraldine, Edmond Henry, Sarsfield Patrick and Theresa. During the Fenian raid in 1871 Mr. Nagle showed his devotion to his country by volunteering in its defence; and when Riel's rebellion broke out in 1885 he again entered the service, taking the post of chief of scouts. As he knew the country thoroughly, he was able to render valuable and highly appreciated services. He had also a great deal to do with Indians, and was effective in the measures that were employed to keep many of them in subjection at that critical time. In politics he is a Liberal, although not desirous of the honors of public office, yet shirking no part of a good citizen's duty in reference to the public affairs of his locality. In business he has been very successful, and in social life he is highly esteemed. Two years ago on the personal solicitation of Lord Dundonald, he had the pleasure of a personal interview with that distinguished gentleman.

ERNEST CHARLES ROBERTS

The man who wishes to succeed in the North West, under present conditions and for many years to come, must enter the region prepared to "take the goods the gods provide him," and make the most of them. Opportunities are rife in this land of boundless promise, but they must be taken as they are, though garbed only in the rude habiliments of savage life or the barbaric splendor of unpruned nature. The path to material wealth and public distinction starts everywhere, but it is everywhere beset with dangers, difficulties and privations, and to pursue it to the desired end requires a spirit of stern endurance, lofty courage, and the will to turn a ready hand to any form of toil or trial that opens the way to advancement. Ernest Charles Roberts, of Lesser Slave Lake, has been borne forward by such a spirit, and in his career he forcibly illustrates its potency and persuasive or commanding force against obstacles. He is a native of County Surrey, England, born on February 10, 1873, and the son of Stephen Arthur and Alice Kate (Leary) Roberts, the former of Welsh and the latter of Irish ancestry. The father has long been a valued officer in the Imperial army of Great Britain, and has shown the valor of his race on many a bloody field. The son obtained his education in preparatory schools and at Dover College in his native land, and emigrated to Canada in 1888.

He passed the first six months of his residence in the new country on a farm near Regina, then, moving to Calgary, worked during the next six months for Hull Bros., pork packers, etc., of that city. Leaving their employ at the end of that period, he engaged in ranching until 1890, when he went to Canmore in the Rocky Mountains west of Calgary, and began mining for coal. The ensuing eight years were spent by him in that industry at many different places between Canmore, Alberta, and Gallup, New Mexico. He also did some prospecting, some newspaper work, and served some time as a private tutor during this period, showing himself ready to do anything that offered as a useful and profitable occupation, and adapting himself to his surroundings at all stages of his progress. In the spring of 1899 he purchased a small steamer on the Saskatchewan, and with great difficulty freighted it to the Athabasca river, where he operated it. In 1900 he made a trip around Great Slave Lake in a canoe, daring all dangers with resolute determination to accomplish his purpose, and suffering with fortitude all the privations and hardships incident to his course. The next year he prospected on Upper Peace river, through a region not yet much known to the emigrant and for the most part still virgin to the plow, but ready to yield under the genius of systematic practical tillage, "some thirty, some sixty, and some an hundred-fold" to the faith of the husbandman. He then determined to seek a more settled and permanent occupation, and to this end became a member of the fur trading firm of Bredin, Cornwall & Roberts, at Lesser Slave Lake, with which he was connected until the spring of 1906, when the firm sold out to Revellion Bros., and in which he has found ample scope and large rewards for his energy, breadth of view and business capacity, rising to consequence and commanding influence in business, and to a high place in the confidence, esteem and general good will of the people. Mr. Roberts is now in charge of the post at Lesser Slave Lake for this firm.

JAMES MCKINLAY

If braving every form of peril known to the frontier for a long term of years of active performance of duty, if daring the rage of man and of the elements, in all seasons and under all conditions of outdoor life, if doing all this on the verge of the arctic regions, amid the deep and boundless desolation of far northern winters, entitle a man to distinction, beyond doubt James McKinlay, of Sturgeon Lake, should be distinguished, for during a period of nearly forty years he has been a fur trader in the far North, and throughout the whole of that time has been faithful and unremitting in attention to every phase of his duty, whatever the hazard or personal discomfort that might have been involved. He is a native of Scotland, born on February 23, 1853, at St. Fillans in Perthshire. His parents were John and Anna (Brown) McKinlay, the former a captain in the "Wiltshire Buffs," a renowned English regiment. The son obtained his education at St. John's College, in Edinburgh, Scotland, and in 1868 spent a few months in the employ of a commission merchant in Glasgow. But nature had intended him for other experiences than the close confinement and monotonous drudgery of a counting house, and following his bent as he discovered it, in 1869 he accepted employment with the Hudson's Bay Company and came to Canada in accordance with the terms of the agreement. He remained with this company thirty years, working in its interest in every part of its territory and under all conditions of the service, one of the first trips being one by boat from York Factory on the Bay to Swan River. Some years ago he helped to organize and conduct the McKinlay Boveau Land Prospecting and Developing Co., for the purpose of seeking gold; but the venture was not a success, and was soon abandoned. Mr. McKinlay adhering to his long continued occupation of fur trading. About fourteen years ago at Fort Resolution he was married to Miss Bella Brown. They have six children, their sons, John, Sterling and Archie, and their three daughters.

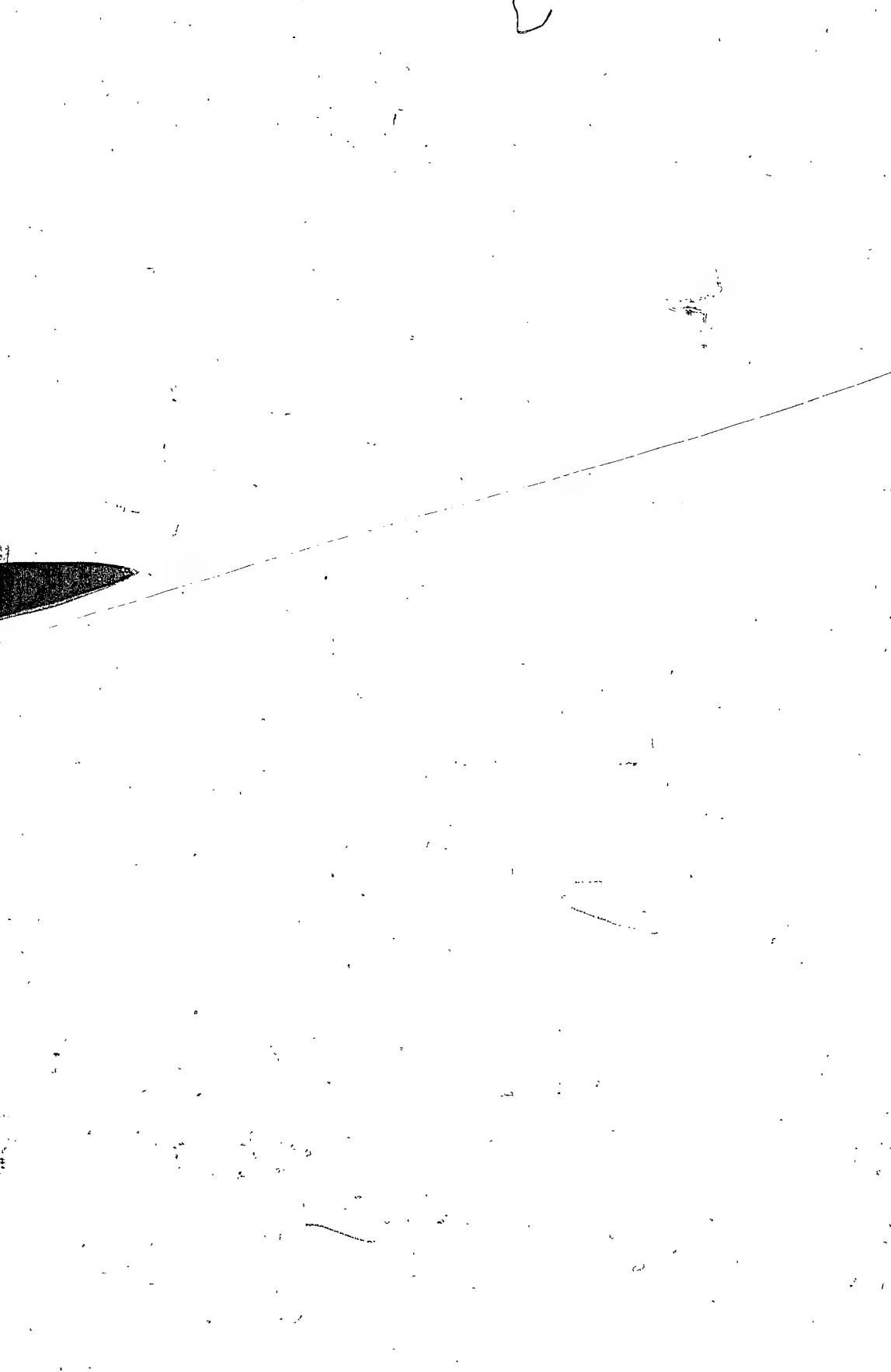


James McKimley





Geo Roy



GEORGE ROY

This typical Western Canadian, so racy of the soil in this region, and so truly representative of its people, although he is a native of one of the far eastern provinces of the country, has spent the greater part of his life in the North West, and has thereby become intimately acquainted with every phase of life in this part of the world, familiar with the conditions and needs of the region and in full sympathy and accord with the aspirations and endeavors of its people. He was born on January 26, 1846, at St. Anselme, County Dorchester, province of Quebec, and is the son of Martin T. Roy, whose ancestors came to Canada from France in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Mr. Roy obtained his education at the Seminary of Quebec and Laval University in that city. After leaving the University he taught school for a time in Essex county, Ontario, and then became editor of "L'Etoile Canadienne," a French paper published at Sandwich. In 1870 he moved westward to Manitoba, and arrived at Fort Garry within that year, and at the time when Louis Riel was holding the fort. Since 1870 he has been continuously connected with the administrative powers and civil service of the Government, serving as deputy provincial secretary in Manitoba for fourteen years, or until 1895, when he was appointed Registrar of the North Alberta Land Registration with headquarters at Edmonton, a position he is still filling to his own credit and greatly to the advantage of the district and its people. In the social life of the community he is active and much esteemed, having served as president of the Edmonton Old Timers' Club, and rendered effective and appreciated service as a member of the Edmonton Club, the St. Jean Baptiste Society, the Alliance Nationale and the C.M.B.A. On January 28, 1872, he was married at St. Boniface. He has three living daughters, Mrs. Antonio Prince, Mrs. Charles Rodberg, and Mrs. J. A. Royal. Mr. Roy received some military training at a military school in Quebec in 1886, and this he put to excellent use as an officer against the Fenians in 1871 in Manitoba. He is widely known in the North West and universally esteemed.

DONALD ROSS.

Donald Ross, of Edmonton, was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, the son of Alexander and Jean (Robertson) Ross. The father was a gardener and a native of Rossshire, and the mother was from Fifeshire. In 1846 the family moved to England and here the son received a rudimentary education, emigrating in 1857 to America, land-

ing at New York, and remained there and in Washington for three years. In 1860 when the rush started for California he caught the gold fever, but was without resources. This could not deter him from his purpose to reach what then appeared to be the Land of Promise, and he managed to get aboard a boat bound for San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama, and it is to be regretted that the limited scope of this volume precludes the possibility of narrating a few of the strenuous incidents of this voyage. Arriving at Frisco penniless, he beat his way to Sacramento, and for the next two years experienced the hardships and privations of the prospector, meeting with indifferent success. He then went to Nevada, remaining there nine years, prospecting and engaging in any work that would bring him an existence. In 1870 he turned his attention to Canada, and for two years mined and prospected in British Columbia. In 1872, disheartened with the results of twelve years of arduous toil in the mountains, he started overland for Alberta, then a wilderness, with an occasional small settlement and fur trading post. Not entirely cured of the gold fever, he panned for gold on the Saskatchewan river for the next two years, cleaning on an average five dollars a day in gold. In 1875 he went to work on the Hudson's Bay Company's farm, remaining there for a year and then opened a house of accommodation at Edmonton, the first hotel west of Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, and he ran this place for the next fifteen or sixteen years. He is still owner of this property, the Edmonton hotel, and it is still recognized as one of the popular hostleries of the city. Until recently Mr. Ross was owner of probably the finest market garden in Western Canada, its products having been displayed and won a reputation over the continent.

He was married in 1878 to Miss Olive Brewitt. They have three children, James Alexander, Donald and Olive. Mr. Ross has been a member of the School Board for nine years, was President of the Edmonton Industrial Exhibition Association for two years, and always has taken an active interest in any enterprise to promote the welfare of the city of his adoption, which he has seen grow from a fur trading post to its present flourishing condition. Externally he is a member of the Old Timers' Association of Edmonton, and a prominent Mason, being past Worshipful Master of Old Saskatchewan Lodge No. 17.

Donald Ross was a fine character. He had the first Hotel in Edmonton.

STRATHCONA.

An independent municipality, but separated from Edmonton only by river, and so closely identified with the larger place that the two can hardly be considered apart. Their interests are identical, and the two will develop on parallel lines. Anything that makes for the advancement of the smaller town will undoubtedly help the city, and vice versa. The town contains something over 3,000 people, is thoroughly wide-awake, and is being built up by a set of business men of progressive ideas, plenty of energy, and an unusually high average of business integrity. Owns its well-equipped electric lighting plant. Supplied with churches and schools which would be a credit to a much larger place. Telephone service is supplied from the Edmonton system, the service to both towns being free to subscribers in either. The town has flour mills, elevators, oatmeal mill, saw mill, pork packing plant, brewery, two newspapers, two branches of chartered banks, good hotels, lumber yards—in fact everything that goes to make up an up-to-date town. The town's affairs are in the hands of an energetic and progressive council with an active and level headed executive. A water and sewer system was put in last year, and is being rapidly extended to meet the requirements of the citizens. Population something over 3,000 and growing rapidly.

DR. WILBERT MCINTYRE, M.P.

Membership in the Dominion Parliament conferred by an independent, progressive and self-reliant constituency, is a high honor, and one that must inevitably be the result of demonstrated merit in the person of him who attains to it, coupled with an ardent, able and serviceable interest on his part in the enduring welfare of the people who bestow it. The election of Dr. Wilbert McIntyre to such membership by a large majority of the Federal Constituency of Strathcona on April 5, 1906, is, therefore, in itself at once a high tribute to and a strong proof of both his great popularity and the essential qualities of representative manhood on which it is based. The Doctor is a native of the country and was born at Rosedale in Victoria county, Ontario, on July 15, 1867. He is the son of John and Ann (Umphey) McIntyre of that province, where they were long engaged in profitable farming. The father was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, and reached Canada in 1819, locating in the township of Otonabee, Peterborough county, Ontario. The mother was a native Canadian of United Empire Loyalist parentage. Their son, the Doctor, was educated in the public schools of his native county and at Owen Sound Collegiate, and received his professional training and degree

in the medical department of Toronto University. In boyhood and youth he took his place and did his part in the work on his father's farm, and afterward taught school in Ontario and Alberta and in the Business College in Winnipeg, thus earning money to pay for his medical course, and spending one summer on a ranch south of Calgary. He came to Alberta to begin his practice on August 28, 1902, and took up his home for the purpose in Strathcona. From the time of his arrival in this part of the country as a physician he has been occupied with a large and active practice, which has grown in volume and value from year to year, and has laid his time and energies under heavy tribute. At the same time he has given earnest and effective attention to public affairs, and lent a willing and helpful aid to every enterprise for the advancement and development of the territory around him. He served three years as secretary-treasurer of the Strathcona Liberal Association, and in the discharge of his duties in this post displayed so large, comprehensive and accurate a knowledge of the condition and needs of the people, and so cordial and constant an interest in their welfare, with such pronounced ability in promoting it, that public opinion singled him out as the proper person to represent this section in the councils of the Federal Government, and on April 5, 1906, he was chosen by a large majority of the electors to membership in the Dominion Parliament. His course in that body has fully justified the confidence expressed in his election, and he has come home from the larger field of legislative enterprise with new claims on the approval and esteem of his people which are cheerfully and cordially recognized. He was also elected president of the Strathcona Board of Trade by acclamation in 1906, and has been chosen president of the Northern Alberta Medical Association. In fraternal circles he is connected with the Sons of Scotland and the Knights of Pythias.

HENRY FRASER SANDEMAN

Severely tried in the fierce fires of adversity, and winning his way in the struggle for advancement among men by his own arduous efforts in exhausting physical labor and nerve-racking business pursuits, Henry F. Sandeman, of Strathcona, one of the leading real estate men of Alberta, has had abundant opportunity to show his mettle, and in the test he has amply and manfully vindicated the traditions and exemplified the virtues of his old Scottish ancestry, whose prowess shone on many an ensanguined field of carnage in the historic land of Scott and Burns. Mr. Sandeman was born in London, England, on November 19, 1870, the son of Roderick Fraser and Elizabeth Mary (Wian) Sande-



Wilbert McIntyre



A. Lindman





J. Hamilton McDonald



man. His father was a wholesale wine merchant in London, and his grandfather, Hugh Fraser Sandeman, was a rich banker in Glasgow at the time of the disastrous failure of the Glasgow Bank, in which he lost nearly all he possessed. Mr. Sandeman of this sketch was educated in a private school at Kingston-on-Thames, England, at Boulogne, France, and at Heidelberg College in the great German University at Heidelberg. He started his business career as correspondence clerk for the Canadian Pacific Railway in London, and came to Canada in March, 1883, as a pupil on a ranch thirty miles from Macleod in this province. There he followed the exhilarating and thrilling though dangerous life of a cowboy for six years, daring all hazards of weather and other perils, and gaining suppleness of limb and independence and self-reliance of spirit in the experience. Later, he owned a ranch west of Calgary, in operating which he lost all the earnings of his life so far. In 1898 he moved to Strathecona and entered business as a dealer in real estate. In this he has been eminently successful and has built up an extensive and profitable trade, at the same time aiding materially in peopling and developing the country. He also represents the C. & E. Townsite Co., the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, and the Western Assurance Company. In social life he is a prominent member of the Edmonton Club, and fraternally of the Masonic Order, the Sons of Scotland and the Independent Order of Foresters. In 1896 he was married in Strathecona to Miss Eleanor Bell, eldest daughter of H. Allen Bell, the artist of renown in London, England. They have two children, their daughter Eleanor Mary and their son Roderick Fraser. Mr. Sandeman is highly respected and widely popular wherever he has lived by reason of his high character, fine business capacity, inspiring public spirit and genial social disposition. He is looked upon as one of Alberta's best and most useful citizens.

JAMES HAMILTON McDONALD

Even more than the Stage is the Press a mirror showing forth "the very age and body of the time," recording all doings and happenings among men, presenting each day a picture of the world and its multiform activity. It is a guide and a restraint, fixing the trend of public sentiment, and holding it away from wrong channels. It is a creator and a destroyer, providing stimulus and nourishment for what is good, and seeking to overbear all the insidious influences of evil—uncovering to the public view the true gods in morals, taste and politics, and crushing the false with resolute and relentless energy. Holding this lofty ideal, the Strathecona Plaindealer strives in its modest way to perform its proper function and meet the requirement of its high duty. For ten

years it has industriously labored to be a help and a pleasure to the community, with some shortcomings, doubtless, but with a considerable measure of success, as its present prosperity and influence attest.

James Hamilton McDonald, its editor and proprietor, had through a varied and interesting experience, an excellent training and preparation for the important work he is doing. He was born on July 24, 1869, at Mount Elgin, Oxford county, Ontario, and is the son of Rev. Alexander and Abigail E. (Cody) McDonald. The father was a Baptist clergyman born in County Russell, Ontario, of parents who emigrated to this country from Aberfeldy, Scotland; and the mother was a native of County Oxford, Ontario, the daughter of parents who were also native there. She died in 1871, and three years later the father married as his second wife Miss L. E. York of Wardsville, Ontario. In 1874 the family moved to Winnipeg, Manitoba, where the father was the pastor of the Baptist church for nine years. There the son attended the public schools until he reached the age of fourteen, when he went to Grafton, North Dakota, and there he passed some time as a student in the high school. Later he spent two years at the printer's trade, and afterward attended Woodstock College at Woodstock in his native province. Returning from college to North Dakota, he remained two years in the state, teaching school the first year and clerking in a store at Grand Forks the second. In 1893 he moved to Alberta and began the study of law in the office of S. S. & H. C. Taylor predecessors of the present firm of Taylor and Boyle. Having completed his professional studies according to the articles under which he began them, in 1896 he bought the newspaper then known as the South Edmonton News and now as the Strathecona Plaindealer, and of this progressive and upright journal he has ever since been the proprietor and editor. Being a man of local patriotism, and, moreover, occupying in his position of editor a semi-official relation to the public and all public interests, he has been from his arrival in the community a warm and influential advocate of every commendable enterprise for the advancement and improvement of his section of the province. He was the prime mover in organizing the Strathecona Board of Trade, and served as its secretary several years and its president in 1905. In politics he has been from his early manhood a strong supporter of the principles of the Liberal party, although he has, at times, opposed some of its measures. In church work he has ever been zealous and helpful, serving for many years as superintendent of the Baptist Sunday School in Strathecona.

Until the increasing demands of his business obliged him to give them up, he was an ardent devotee of athletic sports of the more elevated kind, being an enthusiastic

player of hockey, baseball, football and lacrosse. In December, 1901, he was united in marriage with Miss Alice L. Ritchie, eldest daughter of Robert Ritchie manager of the Edmonton Milling Company. They have two children, a boy three years old and another born in June, 1905. Mr. McDonald is a radical on the temperance question, and stands for a clean and pure administration of public affairs. His paper has a reputation throughout the West for honesty of purpose and plain dealing in the interest of the healthful development of public opinion and the promotion of good citizenship.

ROBERT RITCHIE

This prominent manufacturer and business man of Alberta, whose extensive milling and other enterprises are located at Edmonton and Strathcona, where they contribute essentially to the welfare and advancement of the section, is a native of Canada, born in 1848 at Perth, Ontario. He is the son of William and Johanna Ritchie, and from his father, who was an extensive lumberman, miller and farmer, he learned the rudiments of the several occupations which have engaged his own energies. He obtained his education in the public schools and at Woodstock College, Woodstock, Ontario, and after leaving college entered actively and energetically on the business he had chosen, that of lumbering and saw milling, which he followed for a time. He then gave seven years to farming and seven to general merchandising, following these with fourteen in flour milling. In 1892 he moved his family to the Edmonton district, and since then he has been actively and extensively engaged in manufacturing flour in that locality. He is president of the Edmonton Milling Co., Ltd., treasurer of the Strathcona Radial Tramway Co., and a shareholder in the North West Oil and Gas Co. For the convenience of the community he also fills the office and discharges the duties of a justice of the peace, although he takes no very active part in political contentions and is averse to holding office, preferring to serve the community through attention to the locality or the benefits to be conferred on the people thereby. On April 9, 1874, Mr. Ritchie was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Louisa Orsman the ceremony being performed at Perth in Ontario. They have seven children, Alice Louisa, William O., Fred C., Grace, Robert B., Arthur Bullard and Harold O. In every element of good citizenship Mr. Ritchie has given a worthy example to those around him, and among them he is everywhere highly esteemed.

WILHELM AUGUST MAX VOGEL

Of all the citizens of birth or immediate ancestry foreign to this continent who have helped so largely and so materially to settle different portions of it, and make it great, prosperous and respected, no class is entitled to more credit than those who came from Germany. There are no more persistent and effective toilers in any field of profitable effort than the Germans, and nowhere are the fruits of intelligent and continuous industry more plainly shown than where worthy scions of the German race have settled. It is a labor of love with them to compel the waste to systematic productiveness and make the wilderness blossom as a garden.

A representative of this sturdy and energetic race who is entitled to great credit for what he has made of himself, even through hardships and difficulties of great moment, is Wilhelm A. M. Vogel, one of the leading merchants of Strathcona, in Alberta. He was born in the Fatherland on June 20, 1866, the son of Wilhelm and Fredericka Vogel, and came to this country when he was but twenty-one. His father was an enterprising butcher, and at an early age the son was apprenticed to the same trade. In his apprenticeship he suffered much rough usage and encountered many hardships of a grievous character, which were all the harder to bear because they came from the unkindness of his fellow man, and not from the inhospitality of Nature in her savage state on the wild frontier. On his arrival in Canada in 1887, he located in Manitoba, where he remained two years, then moved to Alberta, arriving at Edmonton in the spring of 1891. During the next six years he worked for different butchers in the town, and in 1897, concluding that the time had come for him to go into business for himself, he organized the Vogel Meat and Packing Company, Limited, a joint stock corporation capitalized at \$30,000, of which he is now and has been from the beginning the head and manager. The establishment has been wisely and vigorously conducted, and its business has expanded rapidly into large proportions, until it has become one of the leaders in the province. To its affairs Mr. Vogel has given his undivided attention, and it is almost wholly due to his foresight and business capacity, together with his uprightness and spirit of fairness, that his undertaking has prospered in so gratifying a manner. He was married in the city of Winnipeg, in November, 1888, to Mrs. Marie Hoening, a native also of Germany. Mr. Vogel is a prominent member of Loyd Orange Lodge, No. 1654, and takes great and helpful interest in its proceedings. He also gives effective aid to every worthy project for the improvement of the section of the province in which he lives.

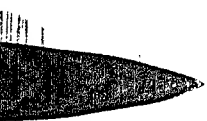


Robt. Ritchie



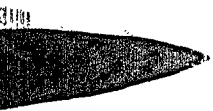


H. M. Bogel





S. Q. P. Brien



SAMUEL QUINCY O'BRIEN

"Westward the course of empire takes its way," wrote Bishop Berkeley nearly two hundred years ago, when considering the "Prospect of Planting Arts and Learning in America," and steadily ever since the day of his prophetic vision the tide of emigration has followed in the wake of the setting sun, until the whole country in the North American continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has been subjugated to the purposes of civilization, and laid off into great commonwealths which have been plotted and divided into homes for a vigorous, prosperous and progressive people. Nor has the movement brought hither only the hardy spirits, who, loving adventure and finding no satisfaction in the tame insipidity of cultivated life, roam over the world and track Nature to her ultimate fastnesses. The learned, the chivalrous, the ambitious and the capable in every walk of life, have mingled in the mighty procession and added the force of their attainments and their influence to the swelling current. Among the men of scholarly attainments, cultivated manners and sunny dispositions who have come to bless and brighten Alberta with their presence and their enterprise, is Samuel Quincy O'Brien of Strathcona, one of the most generally esteemed and justly popular citizens of the province and the whole North West, as well as one of the most decidedly forceful factors in the advancement of that growing and hopeful section of the country. He was born on July 5, 1869, six miles from the city of London, in Middlesex county, Ontario. His parents, Joseph Wesley and Sarah (Armitage) O'Brien, were of Irish ancestry, the mother being born in County Tipperary, Ireland, and the father on the old London township farm, but of Tipperary parents. The father was a prosperous farmer on the tract which gave him birth, and went to the old home of his parents for his bride, who lived there until her marriage. The son obtained his rudimentary education in the county schools of his native township, and later attended the Model school in the near-by city of London. While attending that institution he was seriously stricken with typhoid fever, which kept him ill for months and put a stop to his studies for a period of two years. On his recovery he again attended the London Model School and taught for three years in the township of McGillivray. At the end of that period he returned to London, and entered the Collegiate there, afterward attending the Toronto Normal and the Hamilton Normal College. The Western fever now seized him, as he saw in that portion of the country brighter prospects and more alluring hopes, and accordingly, in 1898, he came to Alberta, and during the next two years taught country schools near Lacombe and Strath-

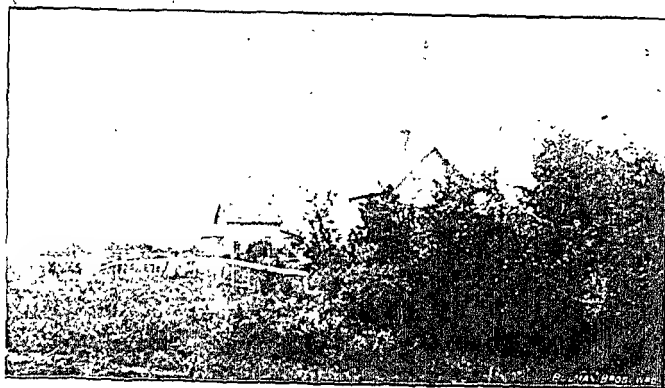
cona. In 1900 he decided to give up teaching and purchased a half section of land five miles west of Wetaskiwin, which he farmed for some months, then sold to go into the lumber and machinery trade at Ponoka. He remained at that village and carried on a flourishing business two years, having his brother as a partner in the enterprise for a year and a half of the time. Recently he bought his brother's interest and then let the business out on shares for the purpose of becoming a travelling salesman of lumber, building paper, and similar articles of trade in Alberta, Assiniboia and British Columbia. But tiring of this exacting and strenuous life, in 1904 he opened an establishment at Strathcona for handling British Columbia lumber, and he is now the Alberta representative of the Brunette Saw Mill Co., of Sapperton in that far western region. His business is extensive, and it is conceded that he conducts it with every consideration for fair dealing and the rights of his patrons in every way. He is also enterprising and progressive, and all the trade devices and approved methods in business that modern times have sanctioned as good in effect and worthy of practice are employed by him in expanding his trade and raising its standard of merit. Mr. O'Brien is prominent in fraternal affairs as a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 11, in the Masonic Order, and North Star Lodge of Strathcona in the Knights of Pythias. In September, 1903, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Margaret L. Campbell, the interesting ceremony being performed at Calgary. They have two children, one daughter and one son.

ORLANDO BUSH.

Firmly planted among the scenes, associations and stirring activities of the new province of Alberta, in this Western World, and well established in the confidence and esteem of its people as one of the leading business men of its enterprising and progressive metropolis, Strathcona, Orlando Bush nevertheless belongs to a race of prospectors and pioneers, who have left their mark in a number of different places, sections of country they have helped to redeem from the waste and make glad with the flowers and fruits of civilized life. He is a native of Kempville, Ontario, where he was born on December 25th, 1852, and the son of Henry and Maria (Stanley) Bush, farmers of that portion of the country. His father was descended from old United Empire Loyalist stock and his mother was a native of Ireland. The son received his education in the public high schools of Kempville, and began life for himself as a farmer, following this occupation for several years. In 1880 he began dealing in general produce, meeting with considerable success, and in 1885 engaged

in the manufacture of cheese, and to him is largely due the credit for the rapid development of the cheese industry in that section of the country. During his residence in Ontario he took an active and serviceable part in municipal and political affairs, being a member of the Township of Oxford, Ontario, Council for five years, from 1878 to 1883, and was Deputy Reeve of the same township from 1883 to 1886; during 1886-87-88 he was Reeve, and in 1888 Warden of the United Council of Leeds and Grenville. He was elected to the Ontario Legislature in the general election of 1890, and rendered such valuable service to his constituents during his term that he was re-elected in the general election of 1894. In 1904 he was the Liberal Conservative Candidate for the House of Commons, in the Strathcona Electoral District, Province of Alberta. Mr. Bush continued

actively in business in Ontario until 1898, when he moved to the Strathcona district, and engaged extensively in farming and ranching, which he has carried on ever since. In 1903 he opened an office in Strathcona, engaging in the Real Estate, Insurance and Loan Agency business, and represents the following companies:—The British Columbia Permanent Loan and Savings Co., The Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, the Liverpool, London and Globe, and other insurance companies. Taking a prominent and active part in fraternal and social life, he is a member of the A.F. & A.M., I.O.O.F., I.O.L., A.O.U.W., and the I.O.F., and is a member of the Baptist Church. In 1882, Mr. Bush was married at Kempville, Ontario, to Miss Ellen Mundle, deceased, on June 8th, 1905.



FAMILIAR SCENE IN SUNNY ALBERTA.



C. Brush

FORT SASKATCHEWAN

Lies on the right bank of the Saskatchewan, 18 miles north-east of Edmonton. This is not an infant town, however, having been established many years ago as the headquarters of a detachment of the North-West Mounted Police. The Fort is the market town for one of the finest and most prosperous farming districts in Western Canada. The town is beautifully situated on the banks of the broad Saskatchewan at the point where it is crossed by the Canadian Northern Railway. The population has already reached 800 or 900, and is likely to increase with considerable rapidity. The town possesses most of the facilities required in an agricultural centre. There are 2 branches of chartered banks, 5 general stores, 3 hardware stores, 2 drug stores, a furniture store, a lumber yard, a brick yard, 3 livery stables, 2 licensed hotels, 3 real estate offices, 2 restaurants, 3 implement agencies, a photographer, a dentist, 3 physicians, 2 lawyers, 2 veterinary surgeons, a weekly newspaper; while the moral and intellectual welfare of the inhabitants is provided for by Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, and a very substantial brick school. The fort is a good place to live in and a good place to settle near.

Further east are found Scotford, Bruderheim, Lamont, all located in first-class farming settlements, but which have hardly been in existence long enough to give much indication as to what their future will be.

WILLIAM FORD LANGWORTHY

We are in no danger of estimating too highly the extraordinary character of the age and the country in which our lot has been cast, and of the influences by which we are surrounded. The Present is the proper theme of poetry, the fitting scene of romance, especially in the Dominion of Canada, where the mighty march of progress has taken on gigantic strides and is going boldly forward over all obstacles as if the most formidable of them were but the frail barriers that strive to arrest the destructive fury of a tropical storm. The Past has its lessons, doubtless, and well is it for those who master and heed them; but, were it otherwise, the Present on this field of effort has themes enough of ennobling interest to employ all our faculties—to engross all our thoughts, save as they should contemplate the still grander, vaster Hereafter. Do they talk to us of Grecian or Roman heroism? They say well; but genius died not with Greece; and heroism has scarcely a recorded achievement which

our own age and country could not parallel. Think well of this Great North West in Canada, which, shaking the coma of ages from its limbs, has risen among the mighty empires of the earth, and with the musical voice of inspired prophecy is calling aloud for volunteers in the great army of industry that is to redeem her vast domain from wild and waste, and transform it all into beauty and fruitfulness. Think well of the hosts who have come, the hosts who are on the way, and the hosts who are yet to start in obedience to the call, and the majestic work of development, already so well begun, which goes on steadily to its fulfillment. You will then waste little time in looking back to earlier ages for high examples and deeds that stir the blood; and no longer will you idly imagine that the Old World embosoms scenes and memorials more dear to the lover of truth; of freedom, of man, and the believer in man's ultimate high destiny than those of our own day and clime. Gathering brain and brawn from every quarter of the globe, and giving to all full chance for effort and rich opportunity for advancement, this old new land has brought many of the best and bravest from old centres of civilization to toil in her service and share in her bounties. Among this number conspicuously stands forth William Ford Langworthy, present mayor of the city of Fort Saskatchewan, and one of the leading citizens of Alberta, and yet, not conspicuous by the magnitude of his achievements or the height of his standing, so much as by the resolute courage with which he turned his back upon all the blandishments of cultivated life and the lures of luxury, and the unquailing fortitude with which he has taken his part in and endured the rugged experiences of a New World's yet unfamed frontier. He was born on January 28, 1866, in London, England, the son of William James and Emily Sarah Langworthy, members of old Devonshire families in the Mother country. His father was a London barrister-at-law of prominence and with an extensive practice. The son was educated at Haileybury College and Cambridge University. He took his B.A. degree in law at Cambridge, and was then articled for three years to a firm of solicitors in his native city. In 1892 he emigrated to the United States, and during the next two years was engaged in ranching in West Virginia. In 1894 he arrived in Alberta and bought a farm four miles from Fort Saskatchewan, on which he lived till 1897. In that year he made a trip by way of Edmonton to the Yukon, reaching Dawson City in July, 1898, and returning by way of Skagway and Victoria to his home, where he arrived in October of the same year, being the first man to make the round trip from Edmonton. On his return he again took up his residence on his farm, and he lived there until 1901, when he opened a hardware store at Fort Saskatchewan, which he is



H. E. DANIEL.

still conducting. He was elected the first mayor of Fort Saskatchewan in June, 1904, and in December, 1905, was chosen to a second term. His official duties have been performed in a manner that has redounded greatly to the benefit of the community and won high commendation of his vigor, fairness and enterprise in administration. On February 27, 1900, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Alice Graham. They have two children, their daughter, Beatrice Emily L., aged five years, and another daughter who is an infant a few months old. In the social and fraternal life of his community the mayor is prominent as a member of the Edmonton Club, Victoria Lodge, No. 13, A. F. & A. M., of obedience to the Grand Lodge of Alberta, and the Odd Fellows at Fort Saskatchewan.

HENRY EDWARD DANIEL

Gathering wisdom, self-reliance and resourcefulness for the business of life, and readiness for its emergencies, from a varied experience of many years in widely diverging lines of activity and in different parts of the world, Henry Edward Daniel of Fort Saskatchewan, has had an excellent schooling in daily duty, and his capacity, breadth of view and success sufficiently proclaim the fact that he has profited by it. He was born on November 1, 1867, at Workop, England, and is the son of Charles Robert and Louisa Anne (Horner) Daniel. The father was a sailor and for many years took the hazard of those "who go down to the sea in ships," making voyages to many parts of the world and having many hair-breadth escapes from a watery grave. The son, who is a nephew of Bishop Churton, late of the Bahama Islands and of the late Bishop J. C. Ryle of Liverpool, England, was educated at Christ's Hospital in London, and began life for himself as a railroad clerk. He afterward wrought as a farm hand, a teamster and a hearse driver in turn, and in later years has been successively a store clerk, a book-keeper, a hotel clerk, a hardware merchant, a village overseer, a real estate and fire insurance agent, and the secretary and treasurer of the town of Fort Saskatchewan. He is also connected with several large companies in business, has tried his hand successfully at different mercantile pursuits, and has undergone the strictest discipline of military life with credit to himself and advantage to the service. In 1887 he left his native land and came to Canada. For a time he lived in the West of the country, but in 1890 he moved to Ontario, where he remained until 1896, and then became a resident of Alberta, which has since been his home. His interest in the public affairs of the country, especially

his own locality, and his energy and ability in promoting its welfare led to his being chosen the secretary-treasurer and assessor of Fort Saskatchewan, his home town, a post he has long filled and is still filling with pronounced capacity and to the general satisfaction of the people. Before leaving England he served for some years as a private in the Nineteenth Middlesex "Bloomsbury Rifles" of London, and after his arrival in this country as a member of the Twenty-second "Oxford Rifles" of Ontario. He also organized a troop of mounted men to represent Fort Saskatchewan at the ceremony of inauguration of the new province of Alberta at Edmonton, and is captain of a squadron of Canadian Mounted Rifles at the Fort. At Princeton, Ontario, in 1888, he was married to Miss Alma Cowan, daughter of Colonel Cowan of the Twenty-second Oxford Rifles. They have one child, their son, F. R. Daniel. In all the varieties of his activity, in all his different occupations, in all the relations of life, Mr. Daniel has shown unwavering fidelity to duty at whatever cost, and everywhere he has lived he has enjoyed the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

THE EDMONTON DISTRICT

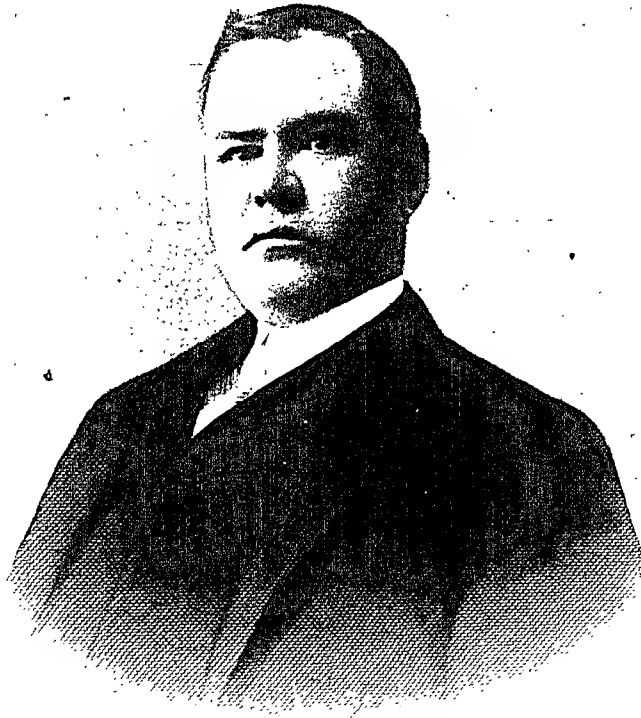
Along the line newly opened by the Canadian Northern Railway are many promising trade centres which have come into existence within the last few months, but with the great possibilities of the rich mixed farming country which these infant towns serve, they are springing up with almost mushroom rapidity, and these towns are already customers of Edmonton's wholesale houses, and the volume of trade is increasing by leaps and bounds.

CHIPMAN

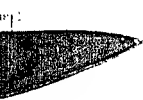
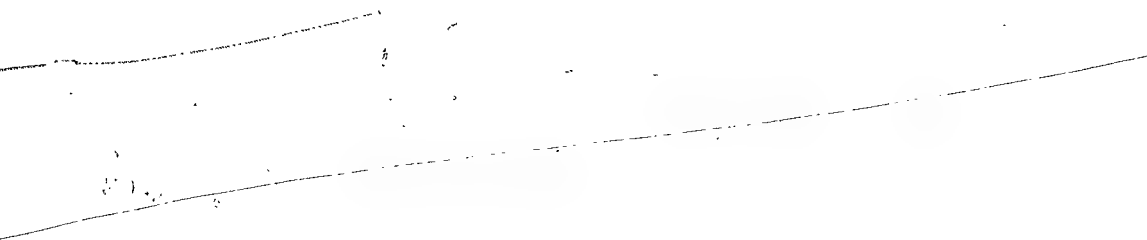
45 miles east of Edmonton is the market point for the rich and well settled Beaver Lake and Ross Creek settlements to the south, and the Wostok and Victoria settlements to the north. Although this town had not even a name or a place on the map a few months ago, it is now provided with stores, hotels, livery stables, butcher shops, blacksmith shops, schools, churches, and a grain elevator will be finished in time to handle the crop now growing.

HILLIARD, MUNDAIRE AND RAITH

Are names which were unheard of a few months ago, but which are now developing into trade centres for the surrounding districts.



J. A. Gerney, M.D.



VEGREVILLE

73 miles from Edmonton, was vacant prairie not many months ago, but to-day is a busy, bustling village of considerable commercial importance, whose merchants do a large business with the settlers in the splendid country surrounding it. All the ordinary requirements of an agricultural community can be supplied by the progressive business establishments of this town.

Further east are Lavoy, Ranfurly, Innisfree and Minburn.

Then comes

MANNVILLE

105 miles from Edmonton, in the centre of a famous agricultural district, known as the Vermillion Valley, through which runs the Vermillion river. Though only started last summer, Mannville has already attracted 3 general stores, 2 agricultural implement agencies, 2 livery stables, 2 blacksmith shops, 2 restaurants, a shoe shop, real estate agency, lumber yard, drug store, and the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches are represented there. Mannville is certain to develop into a market town of considerable importance.

VERMILLION

130 miles east of Edmonton, is a divisional point on the Canadian Northern Railway, and consequently, independent of the fact that it is the centre of a fine farming district, is bound to develop into a place of considerable importance. All these points help to swell the volume of trade of Edmonton's wholesale and industrial establishments.

THE MORINVILLE

Branch of the Canadian Northern Railway, running in a northerly direction from Edmonton, graded in 1905, but not yet in operation at the time of writing. (July, 1906), serves a splendid agricultural district, which is well filled with a good class of settlers, mostly practical farmers from the Eastern Canadian provinces.

MORINVILLE

Is an incorporated village, 19 miles north-west of Edmonton, and is at present the end of construction on this branch of the Canadian Northern Railway. Has a flour mill, warehouses, stores, hotels, church,

schools, etc. Telephone service connected with the Edmonton telephone service. It is expected that construction of this line will be pushed on to reach the Athabasca river at or near Athabasca Landing, this year, when the entire traffic of the Great North will pass over this branch.

The Stoney Plains branch of the Canadian Northern Railway, running due west from Edmonton through the magnificent Spruce Grove and Stoney Plains settlements, now under construction, will serve a rich agricultural country, which was thickly populated long in advance of the railway for about 30 miles out, and is partially settled for about 30 miles further. This line, which may prove to be the main line heading for the Yellowhead Pass through the Rocky mountains, is destined to carry a vast amount of traffic to and from Edmonton.

ST. ALBERT

A busy little incorporated village of some 300 or 400 inhabitants, 9 miles north-west of Edmonton, is beautifully situated on the Sturgeon river, and is one of the most picturesque towns in Western Canada. Has a flour mill and elevator, 3 general stores, 2 hotels, brickyard, sawmill, etc. This is the episcopal seat of the Roman Catholic diocese of St. Albert, and a massive and imposing cathedral is now in course of erection. Telephone service is supplied from Edmonton.

DR. JOHN ANDREW TIERNEY

Like many others of the leading professional and public men of this country and the United States, Dr. John Andrew Tierney, of St. Albert, was born and reared on a farm, and in the trying but invigorating labors of rural life gained strength and suppleness of body and independence and self-reliance of spirit. He was born at Farrowfield in Carleton county, province of Ontario, on August 8, 1873, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Burrows) Tierney, prosperous farmers of that portion of the country. He obtained his academic education in the Fallowfield Separate School and at Ottawa College, and his professional training at McGill University in Montreal. He entered Ottawa College in 1889 and matriculated there in 1893. In October of the latter year he entered the medical department of McGill University from which he was graduated in 1897. During his college and university days he occupied a leading place in his classes, and in his final year such was his standing and popularity that he was elected to represent his class

at the Queen's University annual dinner. In August, 1897, almost immediately after his graduation in medicine, he came to the North West and took up his residence at St. Albert, where he at once began practising his profession, and has continued in the good work ever since. The next year he was made registrar of vital statistics an office of importance which he has acceptably filled continuously since that time. In April, 1901, at the time of the epidemic of small-pox in this portion of the country, he received from the Dominion Government the appointment of health officer for these parts, and in 1902 became attending physician to the St. Albert Industrial school. Three years later, there being need of vigorous and skillful medical attention for the five Indian reservations under the Edmonton Agency, Dr. Tierney was appointed attending physician for the agency, and filled the position, as he has filled all others, with great credit to himself and benefit to the service. He has in the meantime diligently engaged in a general practice of large proportions and through that has been of great service to the community, keeping in touch with the most advanced thought and discovery in his profession and judiciously applying the results of his extensive reading and reflection in his work. He organized the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association here in 1901 and became the first president of the St. Albert Branch, and in the same year served as a delegate to the Niagara Falls convention of the order. In the public affairs of Alberta, notwithstanding the multiplicity and exacting nature of his professional and official duties, he has always taken an active and leading part. He organized the Young Liberal Association of St. Albert in 1902 and was its first president; and in October, 1904, when the Edmonton District Liberal Association was formed, all eyes turned to him as one of its vice-presidents, a post in which he is still rendering efficient service to the principles of his political faith. While deeply and intelligently interested at all times in the welfare of his country in every way, his life has been too busy in other fields of usefulness to give him an opportunity for military service, but he has some training in that line which he secured as a Cadet while at Ottawa College. In August, 1900, at Okanagan, in British Columbia, the Doctor was united in marriage with Miss Helen M. O'Keefe of that town, the eldest daughter of Cornelius O'Keefe, one of the prominent citizens of the province. Mr. O'Keefe came to the Cariboo mining camps in 1862, left there and took up land in the famous Okanagan Valley, where he started ranching and wheat growing, finally becoming owner of eleven thousand acres before Vernon was incorporated. Mr. O'Keefe's ranch adjoins the famous Coldstream Ranch owned by Lord Aberdeen, and

"O'Keefe's" Ranch is known to be equal if not better than the Coldstream. Mr. O'Keefe is married, for the second time, to Miss Elizabeth Tierney, of Fallowfield, Carleton County, Ontario, sister of the subject of the present sketch. He has three children by his second wife. Mr. O'Keefe is considered the wealthiest man in British Columbia west of the Rockies, and his properties are noted for fine cattle and orchards.

RIGHT REV. EMILE JOSEPH LEGAL, O.M.I., BISHOP OF ST. ALBERT

This devout and devoted servant of the Christian religion, who has been engaged in the noble work of teaching men, either in intellectual or spiritual matters, since his young manhood, is a native of France, born on October 9, 1849, at St. Jean de Boisseau, Loire-Inferieure. He is a son of Julien and P. (David) Legal, the father being a foundry workman, and the ancestors of the family for generations of French nativity, tradespeople as far as their record goes. The Bishop passed his life from the age of ten to his twenty-fifth year in colleges and seminaries of the diocese of Nantes in his native land, then served five years as a professor in colleges of that diocese, bearing the degree of B.A. In the year 1879 he joined the Order of the Missionaries Oblates of Marie Immaculate, and the next year was sent to the missions of the North West of Canada. He arrived at Edmonton in the diocese of St. Albert, in the fall of 1881, and was immediately sent to the missions of the Blackfeet. He established first the mission on the Piegan reserve, and then in 1889 the mission on the Blood reserve, remaining in charge of these Blackfeet missions until 1897. In that year he was elected Bishop of Pogle and coadjutor of Right Rev. Vital Justin Grandin, Bishop of St. Albert; and on the day of the Bishop's death, June 3, 1902, he was elected to the vacant Bishopric, of which he has been in charge ever since. Under his vigorous and judicious management the diocese has flourished and its people have rejoiced in the prosperity of the see, and witnessed with enthusiastic appreciation its expanding greatness. The Bishop is universally popular, not only with his own sect but with all classes of the people without regard to denominational connection. He is a man of fine executive ability and other excellent business qualifications.

MILLET

This is a growing and progressive village, with a population of about 400, and contains several progressive general stores, churches, schools, grain elevators, hotels, chartered bank, etc.

WETASKIWIN, ALBERTA

The flourishing town of Wetaskiwin is situated on the plateau in which rises the headwaters of the Battle river, one of the principal tributaries of the North Saskatchewan. This section of the country has an elevation above sea level of from two to four thousand feet. The Rocky mountains are 200 miles to the west. The town is located upon the Calgary and Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is forty miles south of Edmonton, which is the terminus of the line. This railway extends southward from Calgary one hundred miles to Macleod where it connects with the Crow's Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific, an east and west line across the Rocky Mountains.

But this round about way is not sufficient to satisfy the rapidly growing and progressive community of Wetaskiwin. The chief requisite for the development of the Middle West is ready accessibility to the outside markets; or, in other words, adequate transportation facilities. Wetaskiwin and district are rich in possibilities in this regard. The Canadian Pacific has a line from Wetaskiwin running east fifty miles, now under construction, to go through to Saskatoon, where it will form the main line to Winnipeg. This will mean much to the town and district. The town will become a divisional point, and being the shortest route to Winnipeg from Northern Alberta, will provide easy access to the Eastern markets. Farmers and merchants will be able to ship produce and grain to Winnipeg and other points East to the best advantage.

The history of Wetaskiwin is typical of the wonderful development of the North West Territories. Where, a few years ago there would be only tall grass or the primeval forest to-day there stands a flourishing town, surrounded by many fine farms. Ten years ago the place which could boast of only 200 inhabitants now contains a population of 3,000 and its assessment last year was \$635,580. Development has kept pace with immigration. One after another new industries and places of business have been established, and the watchword is progress. Wetaskiwin is not unique in this respect. The wide Canadian West has known many such rapid transformations, but none with more assured prospects of permanent advancement than Wetaskiwin. Short as its career has been it is already

well equipped with the comforts and conveniences of modern life. The religious and educational needs are fully supplied by seven fine churches and a large brick school, which cost in the neighborhood of \$40,000. The latter was built on modern and sanitary lines. It has a staff of six teachers, an enrolment of 260 scholars, with an average daily attendance of 230. An up-to-date electrical plant lights the streets. This supplies some 1,500 incandescent as well as several arc lights, and is owned and operated by the town. There is also an adequate fire equipment and an unfailing supply of water. The town can also boast of telegraph and telephone accommodation, and several miles of well graded streets and sidewalks. There are three chartered banks and two weekly newspapers. There are five grain elevators and a flour mill with a capacity of 65 barrels a day. There are also a sufficient number of warehouses to store the year's crop, which amounted last year to over 400,000 bushels, of which only about one-tenth was wheat. This is all converted into flour at the local mill.

Population is pouring into the "Last West," and Wetaskiwin will certainly be the mecca of many of the immigrants. A town of 3,000 to-day, within a decade, it may easily be four or five times that size. Development of the district is only beginning, and will soon go ahead by leaps and bounds, as its inducements become better known abroad. The construction of new railway lines will furnish a strong centre to settlement, not only because of opening new territory, but because it will remove the danger of rate monopoly.

The rapidly increasing population of the town and district, and a corresponding development of the many and varied natural resources which abound on every side, make Wetaskiwin rich in business opportunities. The town is still in need of many industries which time will supply. Sheep thrive well and there is an unlimited demand for woollen goods by the fur trade of the north. A woollen mill should prove a good investment, especially as water-power is right at hand. Great quantities of wood, suitable for pulp, are within easy reach, and the increasing demand for paper throughout the West would seem to indicate that a pulp and paper mill is an immediate necessity. Sugar beets can be grown, and have been grown with satisfactory results in the district. There is no beet sugar factory in the locality, and Wetaskiwin, surrounded as it is with an abundance of fertile soil, and having good railway connections would prove a fine site for such an industry. As the town is destined to become an important railway centre, it will, no doubt, become a distributing centre for a wide area, and wholesale houses will soon spring up. Another necessity is cold storage facilities. There

is an extensive market for fresh meats, dairy products and vegetables across the mountains and storage at the point of shipment is imperative for the development of the trade. The rapid growth of the town has also produced a scarcity in houses, and there is a demand for builders. These are a few of the opportunities for the investment of capital, and the list is not at all complete.

CHARLES HERMAN OLIN

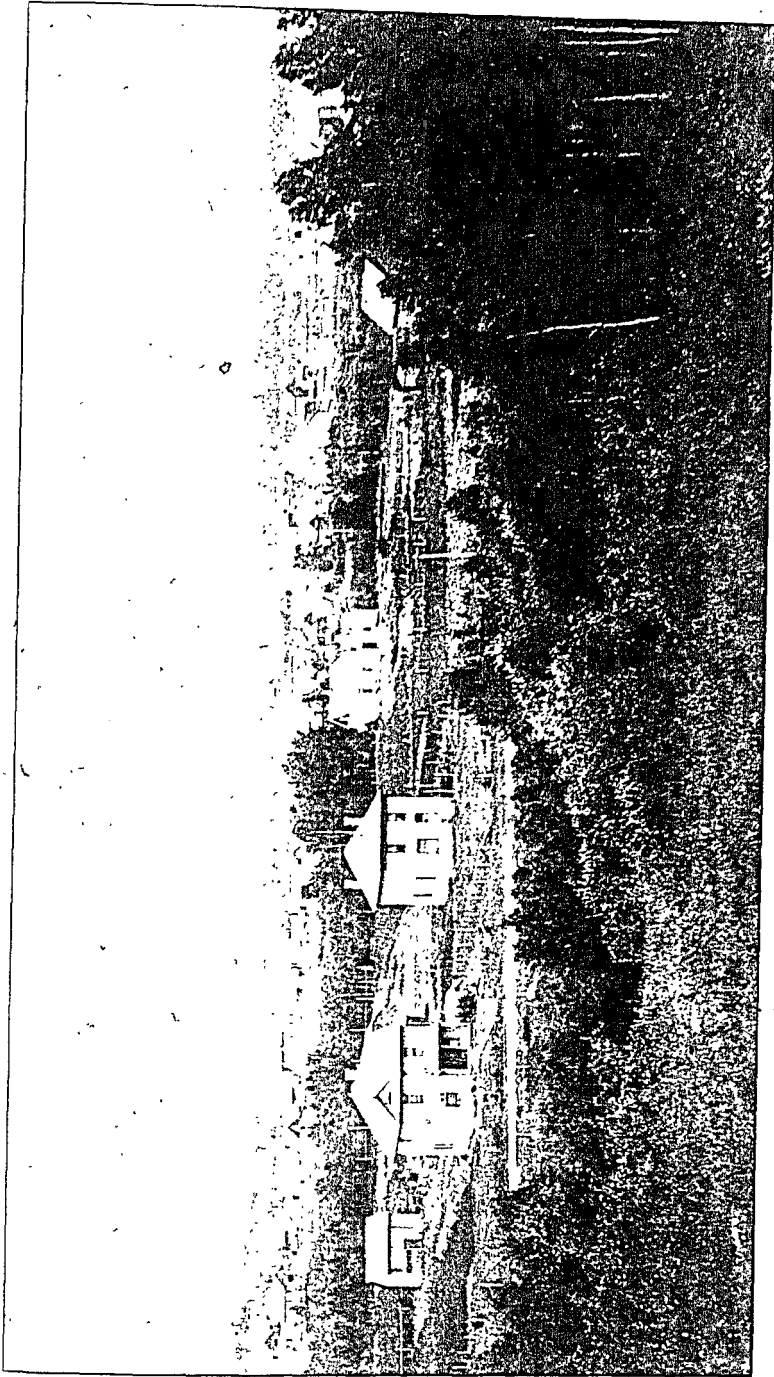
Resourceful, skillful and industrious in constructive work, and upright, vigilant and capable in official life, Charles Herman Olin, of Wetaskiwin, is one of the prominent and useful citizens of his district, and has made his mark on all branches of its manifold life and activity. He is a native of the glorious northern land which gave to the world Gustavus Adolphus and Charles the Twelfth in military annals, Swedenborg in theology and Ericsson in naval architecture and mechanics, having been born in the province of Westergathland, Sweden, on August 31, 1867. His parents were Olof and Charlotte Olin, the father being a contractor and builder of renown in his native land, where his ancestors were traders and farmers, while those of the mother were soldiers in the Swedish army. The son began his education in his native country and finished it in the United States. In his youth he was apprenticed to the trade of his father, and at the age of nineteen emigrated to the United States, locating at Omaha, Nebraska, where he followed contracting and building until 1890. He then moved to Colorado, and taking up his residence in Pueblo, "the Pittsburg of the West" he continued his operations in the same line for two years. In 1892, following the star of his good fortune, which pointed to a more northern latitude as the proper field for his energies, he came to Alberta, and on February 26, took up land near Wetaskiwin. Two days later he located at Edmonton, and began contracting and building there, continuing until August of that year, when he changed his residence to Wetaskiwin, where he has ever since lived. He at once opened an establishment for the pursuit of his usual business, and in the years that have ensued he has put up many of the best and most imposing structures in the town. He has also taken an active part in the public affairs of the community, serving as local inspector of public works in 1899 and 1900. In the year last named he also engaged in bridge building as foreman for a large firm, and he is still pursuing that line of work to the satisfaction of all interested parties, some 75 good bridges and many miles of road having been constructed under his supervision. All the public roads in the Wetaskiwin district have been established

under his supervision, and he has also located and had supervision over most of the highways in the Ponoka and Leduc districts as well. His church affiliation is with the Lutheran denomination, and he is energetic and helpful in the work of the organization, being a member and one of the organizers of the Swedish Lutheran church at Wetaskiwin. He was elected a town councillor of his home city in December, 1903, appointed a justice of the peace in February, 1904, and elected president of the Liberal Association in September, 1905. In the December following he was re-elected to the town council, and in January, 1906, was appointed chairman of the committee on public work and license commissioner for the provincial government. Throughout his long succession of official stations he has maintained himself in the confidence and good will of the people, and has the satisfaction of knowing that his public services are highly appreciated. On November 17, 1894, he was married at Calgary to Miss Mathilda Burgstan. They have three children, their daughters Olga Davida and Mabel Victoria, and their son Charles William.

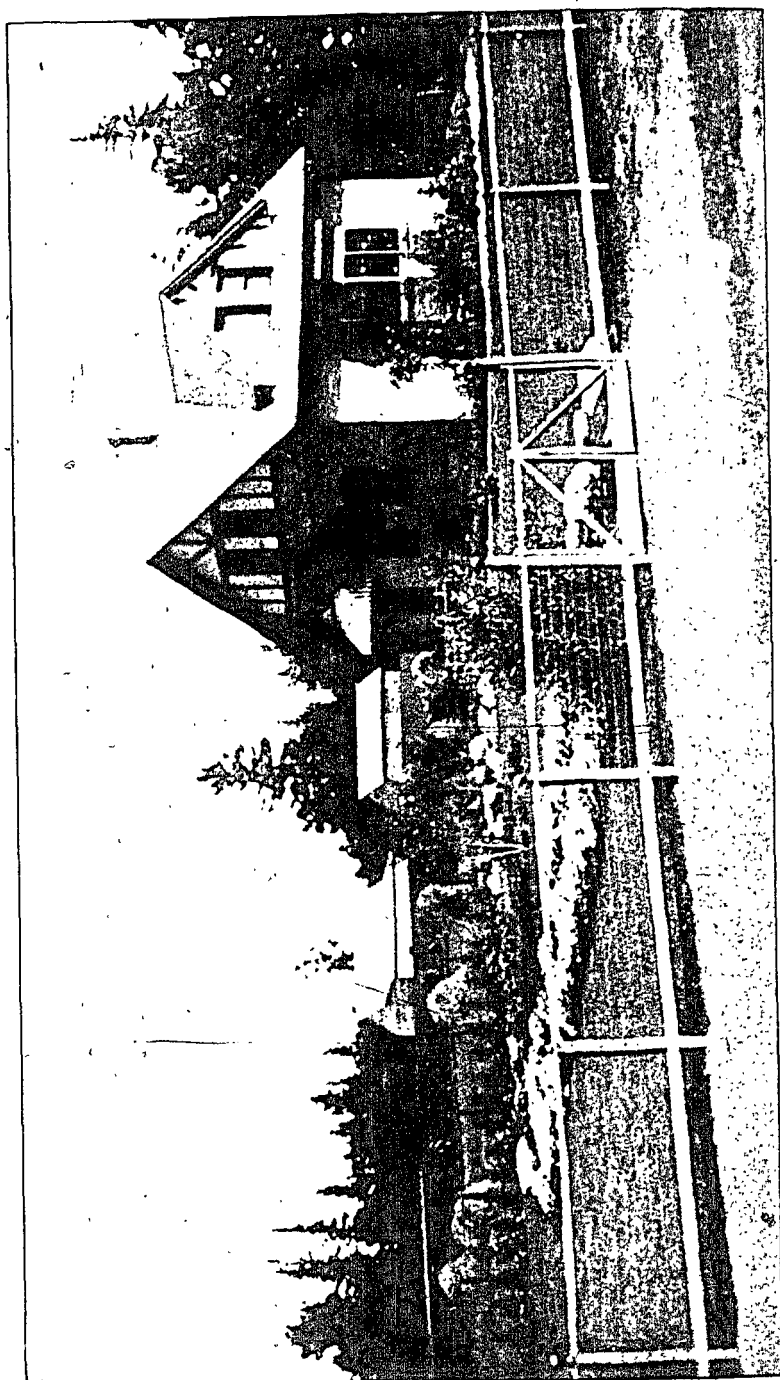
LACOMBE

Eighty miles south Edmonton, has a population estimated at 1,500. This is also the centre of a fine farming district, which is well settled with a prosperous and progressive lot of farmers. This is essentially a mixed farming district, and some of the best cattle raised in Alberta are bred in that neighborhood. There is a Government creamery at this point, which last year produced 60,000 pounds of butter.

This is the starting point for another branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, known as the Lacombe branch, reaching out into undeveloped territory to the east. This line is now in operation for 50 miles, the present terminus of the organized service being at Stettler, a town which has sprung up with characteristic western rapidity. Though at the end of last year this town did not even have a place on the map, it is now supplied with a complete equipment of all facilities necessary for supplying the needs of the surrounding farming community. There are in operation 4 general stores, 3 hardware stores, a drug store, a jewelry store, a confectioner, a milliner, a baker, a harness maker, 4 implement warehouses, 3 lumber yards, 3 livery stables, 3 blacksmith shops, 2 hotels, 2 boarding houses, temperance hotel, a restaurant, 2 butcher shops, and a resident physician. There is also a public school and comfortable churches.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE TOWN OF RED DEER FROM HOSPITAL HILL



RESIDENCE OF J. E. WRIGHT, ESQ., RED DEER

PONOKA

62 miles south of Edmonton. This is the centre of a well settled district, filled up largely with practical American farmers. The town which is beautifully situated on a picturesque and sanitary site on the banks of the Battle river, contains a population of 600 or 700 people, and is supplied with sawmills, planing mill, chartered banks, well kept general stores, hotels, lumber yards, livery stables, blacksmith shops, implement agencies, etc.

FREDERIC EDWARD ALGAR

This enterprising business man and public official of the flourishing little town of Ponoka, is a native of Canada, born at Tayside in the county of Stormont, province of Ontario, on February 7, 1876. His parents, also natives of Ontario, are Charles D. and Christy (McIntyre) Algar. The father is a merchant in the locality which has been his home from birth, and is a man of prominence and influence in that part of the Dominion. He is the son of Edward Algar, an Englishman who came to Canada as a soldier when he was but twenty years old. The previous ancestors of the family were Scotch. Mr. Algar was educated at Cornwall, Ontario, and Calgary Alberta. He followed farming until he reached the age of nineteen, then went into the business which he is now conducting, and in which he has been successful, owing to his own enterprise and close attention to its demands. Since 1895 he has been actively engaged in it and in the more than ten years of its continuance up to this time, he has been one of the busiest men in the community, using every hour of his time and all his energy to push his progress and expand his trade. In the advancement of the town and the section of country in which it is located Mr. Algar has been one of the propelling forces, and both his activity and his influence have been freely employed and highly appreciated. All commendable undertakings for improvement have had his earnest assistance, and the public affairs of the region have also been close to his heart and matters of his deep solicitude and energetic industry. In 1900 he was appointed postmaster of the town, and in the performance of his always important and often trying duties in this position he has labored sedulously to be of as much service to the patrons of the office and the community in general as possible. That he has succeeded in large measure in this laudable endeavor is shown by the esteem in which he is held and the popularity he enjoys. In fraternal relations he belongs

to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In August, 1899, he was married to Miss Margaret E. Ledgerwood, the ceremony being performed at Ponoka, where both parties to the contract resided. They have three children, Charles D., Effie J., and Fred. E.

JOHN DARROCH MCGILLIVRAY

With the sturdy perseverance, native shrewdness, and admirable mental balance of his Scotch ancestry, and the enterprise, progressiveness and breadth of view born of his American surroundings, John Darroch McGillivray, of Ponoka, has built up a large mercantile business and firmly established himself in the confidence and good will of his community. He was born on April 23, 1861, at Kirk Hill in Glengarry county, province of Ontario, where his parents, John and Mary (McGillivray) McGillivray, were well-to-do farmers and well esteemed citizens. For many generations, far back, indeed, beyond the records of authentic history, the ancestors of the family lived and flourished, loved and married, bore arms in war and followed agricultural or pastoral pursuits in peace amid the romantic Highlands of Scotland, until, feeling cramped and too confined in their native land, some of the members sought a wider field of effort and a better chance of advancement in the New World. Mr. McGillivray of this sketch obtained his education in the public schools of his native place, and for some years after leaving school engaged in farming and lumbering. He has since dealt successively in flour and feed, furniture and real estate, and has been the founder and chief inspiration of the business houses of McGillivray & Co., and Threlkeld & McGillivray, both well known far and wide as enterprising and up-to-date establishments, and conducted according to the most approved modern business methods. In the public history of the town, Mr. McGillivray is conspicuous as the first mayor of Ponoka, and as a present member of its board of aldermen. In fraternal circles he is highly esteemed in the Masonic Order and the Order of Odd Fellows to which he has belonged for a number of years, and in which he has been active and influential. On July 6, 1893, he was united in marriage with Miss Maggie Ann McGillivray, the marriage occurring at his old home, Kirk Hill, Ontario. They have six children, Maggie Ann, Archie Dean, Erwin Ruthven, Mary Helen, Della Ruth, and John Donald.

JOHN ANSLIE JACKSON

This enterprising and progressive young lawyer and business man, whose career, even at this early day in its development, shows the characteristic features of strong and victorious Canadian manhood, is a native of Seaforth, Huron county, Ontario, where he was born on March 25, 1875. He is the son of George Edward and Elspeth (Waugh) Jackson, the father a native of Dublin, Ireland, born in 1834, and a prominent man in Ontario in several lines of manly activity. He is a successful merchant, has been postmaster of his home town for a period of forty years and a justice of the peace since 1869, and was twice the chess champion of the Dominion in the seventies. In political affairs in Ontario he has long been a recognized leader and a safe and courageous counselor. The son was educated on academic lines at Seaforth Collegiate Institute and the University of Toronto, taking his bachelor's degree at the latter in 1897. His legal studies were pursued at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, from which he was graduated in 1901. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Blyth, where he remained until 1903, when he removed to Ponoka, Alberta, and here he has since maintained his home and expanded his practice. He has also taken an active part in political affairs as a Conservative, serving as president of the Ponoka Conservative Association in 1903, and of the Lacombe electoral district in 1904-05. At the first provincial election in the fall of 1905, he was the Conservative candidate for a seat in the Provincial Parliament from the Ponoka constituency. Mr. Jackson belongs to the Delta Upsilon Greek letter fraternity, to the Masonic Order, and the Order of Odd Fellows. He served for a time as first lieutenant of the Thirty-third Huron Regiment and is now on the reserve list of the Canadian Militia. He has also taken a very active and prominent part in all forms of athletic sports, having had a wide reputation in athletic circles at the University and in Ontario, and he is now secretary-treasurer of the Alberta Football Association. On April 23, 1904, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Emigh, the marriage being solemnized at Calgary. They have one child, their daughter, Ethel Lillian. Mr. Jackson is a nephew of Capt. T. R. Jackson, who was an Inspector of the R.N.W.M.P., during the first five years of their duties in this country. He is at present living retired in California. In social circles Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are highly esteemed, and professionally he has a good rank at the bar, while in public affairs he is looked upon as a rising and promising young man of pronounced ability and high character.

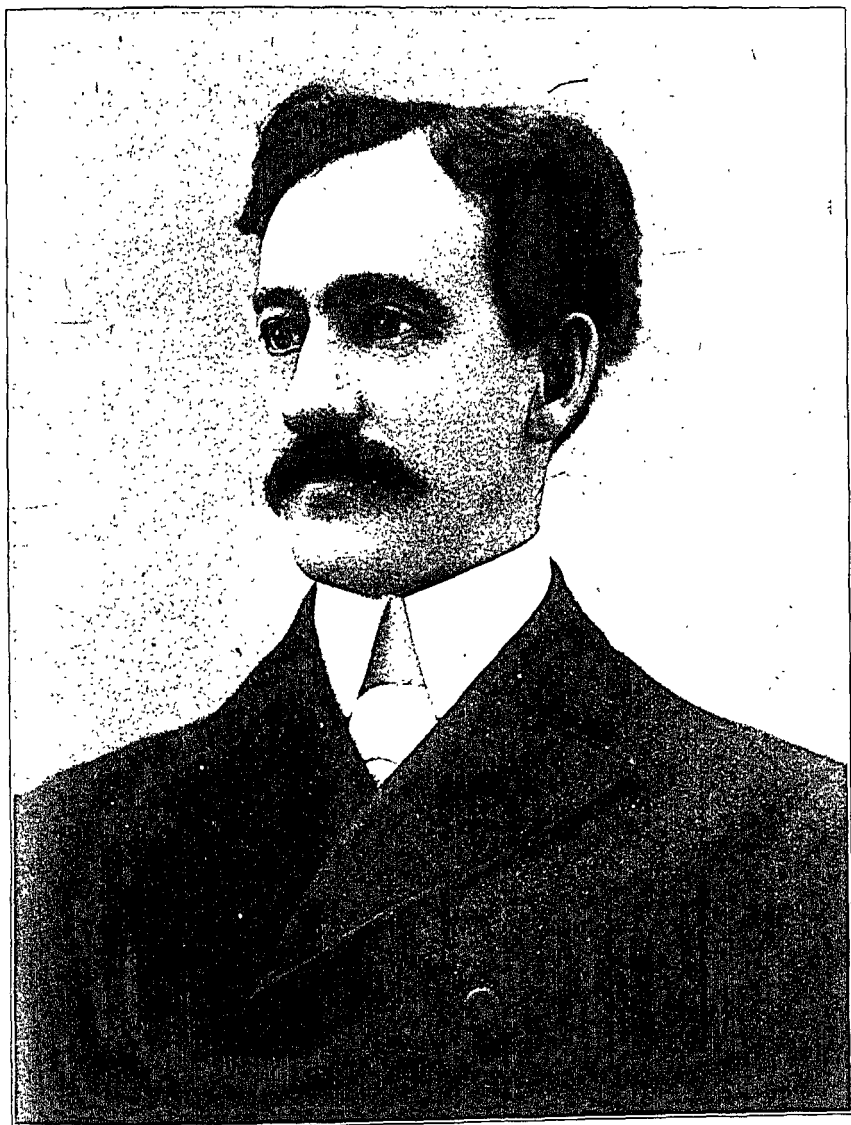
LEDUC

20 miles south of Edmonton, a town of about 500 people containing the following business establishments:

Flour mill with a capacity of 100 barrels per day; 5 grain elevators and warehouses; a creamery; a pork packing establishment; a planing mill; 3 blacksmith shops; the Merchants Bank of Canada; 4 general stores; 2 hardware stores; a drug store; a jewelry store; a harness shop; 3 implement agencies; 2 butcher shops; 2 lumber yards; 2 livery stables; 3 restaurants; 5 churches; public school; 2 physicians; a veterinarian; 3 real estate offices; a milliner; a dressmaker. The town is connected both with the Bell long distance telephone service and the local telephone system from Edmonton.

THE TOWN OF RED DEER

The oft told tale of towns springing up almost like exhalations from the ground along new lines of railroad, and within a marvellously short time challenging attention far and wide as marts of commerce or centres of industry which has been so familiar a feature in the history of the United States, has been transferred to Western Canada, and is being repeated here with frequent additions of spectacular interest. One of the new towns in the province of Alberta, which have almost skipped childhood and youth in their growth, and entered at once on the duties of maturity, and one that is unusually favored by circumstances, is Red Deer, on the south bank of the river of the same name, about 100 miles distant from Edmonton to the north and Calgary to the south. The town-site is an ideal one, whether he who seeks it be only an idle stroller in search of nature's beauties, or an energetic capitalist with a keen eye for industrial opportunities. The town is surrounded by banks delightfully wooded with spruce, poplar and cottonwood, at the foot of which a picturesque creek, like a graceful serpent unfolds its gleaming coils and winds away in the distance, opening along its course delightful walks through shaded arbors, romantic retreats and entrancing vistas. The noble Red Deer river possesses enormous power, all ready for the service of man, and when harnessed to the car of progress, capable of contributing in a thousand ways to human comfort, convenience and wealth. Should this waterway, which for ages rolled its currents uselessly toward the sea, fail to meet all the industrial requirements, boundless supplies of cheap coal are at hand to make up the deficiency. The means of transporta-



E. MICHER

tion are already considerable, and are continually increasing. Four railway trains pass through the town every day, and in addition there are tri-weekly trains to and from Stettler on the Lacombe branch seventy-five miles east, and to and from Camrose on the Wetaskiwin branch. For the purposes of trade there is a wide expanse of territory all around the town, east, west, north and south, all in need of supplies, and with demands for them which are increasing in volume and rising in character; and within easy reach are also the great mining districts of British Columbia with their insatiable requirements in the way of traffic.

The population of the town is now about 1,500 and is growing rapidly. Its industries comprise two large brick yards, two lumber outfits, stone quarries, a large up-to-date flour mill with elevator and warehouse, a separate grain elevator and many other profitable industries. The town also has the advantages of local and long distance telephone systems, an electric light plant, a town water supply for domestic purposes, and with 120 lbs. pressure for protection. Six large and many smaller stores supply commodities of every kind, three large modern hotels and numerous boarding houses and small hotels provide accommodation for the public, two chartered banks furnish banking facilities, two progressive journals publish the news, a \$12,000 hospital cares for the ailing, a government creamery consumes the surplus dairy products of the neighborhood and keeps considerable money in circulation, five churches supply religious instruction, a graded school of four departments looks after the education of the young, an opera house and a skating rink furnish amusement, and fine new public buildings house the governing powers and the forces of law and order. The main business streets have been gravelled and sidewalks have been extensively constructed. A number of handsome business blocks and many fine private residences have recently been erected. The future of the country being assured, the townspeople are showing their confidence in laying out their capital in substantial edifices and valuable stocks. The Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Foresters and the Templars have lodges in town; and a feature of special value in the neighborhood is a training school for young farmers. The people are hospitable, social and helpful; healthy, vigorous and industrious. In short, Red Deer is a characteristic Western Canada town with every faculty in a state of high vitality and energetic productiveness.

EDWARD MICHENER

One of the most highly esteemed citizens of the beautiful town of Red Deer, and at this writing the honored head of its municipal government, Edward Michener has been potential in service to the community in helping to establish the town on a firm and broad foundation and promote its general welfare in every way, and enlarge the comfort and convenience of its people. Mr. Michener was born on August 18, 1867, in Lincoln county, Ontario, and is a son of Jacob and Eliza (Patterson) Michener, prosperous farmers of that province. The paternal grand-father, Joseph Michener, was a Pennsylvania Quaker of the William Penn stock, and became a resident of Canada about the year 1815. The father of the Mayor was a member of the Lincoln County Council and was held in high esteem. The Mayor grew to manhood in his native place, aiding in the work on the farm and attending the public schools. His scholastic training was continued at St. Catherine's Collegiate Institute and completed at Victoria University, Toronto. After leaving the University he taught school five years, then turned his attention to theology and entered the ministry of the Methodist church, for which he was preparing. He was an acceptable pastor at Chilliwack, Banff and Lacombe. On account of failing health he was obliged to quit his chosen field of labor, and he then located at Red Deer, where he established a real estate and insurance business, and where he is now a partner in the firm of Michener & Carscallen. He is also interested in the Red Deer Milling Company, and is connected with other enterprises of value. Mr. Michener has shown from his advent into this community so earnest and intelligent an interest in public affairs, and has been so wise and energetic in helping to keep up the spirit of advancement in the people, that in 1904 he was chosen by acclamation Mayor of Red Deer for an unexpired term. In 1905 he was again elected; and in 1906 he was chosen for a third term, although on this occasion not without a contest. During his occupancy of this important office the town has made rapid progress along lines of wholesome development, for Mr. Michener stands for progress in all departments of life. A town water supply, grading and graveling of the main streets, laying out and improving a small park, the construction of many sidewalks, and an arrangement with the Canadian Pacific for a terminal at Red Deer are a few of the marks of progress since his Mayoralty began. His name is a guaranty for law, order and decency, as well as for healthy and judicious progress. He is, moreover, an excellent presiding officer, speaking quietly and briefly, but to the point. His vision is clear, his perception is quick and his judgment is sound. In the administration of his office he is dignified as well

as obliging, and commands respect both by his intelligence and his manner using it. He is active in the Methodist church, often occupies the pulpit, teaches a large Bible class, and is president of the Alberta Sunday School Association and vice-president of the Provincial Lord's Day Alliance. He was married on September 15, 1897, at Pelham, to Miss Mary E. Roland. They have four children, Marie, Roland, Victor and Marion.

MEDICINE HAT THE NATURAL GAS TOWN

Medicine Hat is now a prosperous city with all the car-marks of substantial 20th century progress, with a population numbering about 4000 to 4500 inhabitants. It is 660 miles west of Winnipeg, 822 miles from Vancouver and is not only a divisional point on the main line of the C.P.R., but is the terminus of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. It is nestled in a sheltered spot surrounded by protecting bench lands and beyond is the rolling prairie stretching as far as the eye can reach. The Rocky Mountains, though not visible from this point, are only 200 miles away and the breath of the invigorating mountain air is distinctly felt. The situation of the town is all that could be desired and affords a variety of sites for residences.

The town is essentially a place of pretty and substantial homes and it is worthy of note that among the residents there is an absence of the desire to "get rich quick and go home," which is noticeable in many new towns of new districts. Those who have made and are making money here are building themselves pretty homes with the intention of remaining. This is one of the best tributes that could be paid to its healthy and salubrious climate.

The gas is used for heating the furnace and cooking range, and for lighting the house. By an ingenious contrivance called a thermostat the temperature of the house can be automatically arranged to a nicety. The thermostat is set, say to 65 degrees. If the heat should rise above the point at which the indicator is set, the fire in the furnace is automatically lowered. When the temperature falls below the point set, then the thermostat opens up the furnace and the temperature once more assumes the normal, and all this is done without any trouble to the housekeeper.

The natural gas enables the householder to heat the house, do the cooking, have hot water to all parts of the house, and to light the same throughout at an extremely low cost, and with an entire absence of the labor and dirt entailed in handling coal and the resulting ashes.

The cost of the natural gas for heating, lighting and cooking for a family of half a dozen persons does not exceed \$90 to

\$110 per annum. Wood or coal would cost as much for a furnace alone in Manitoba.

A 750 candle power gas lamp is erected at every street corner in town, so that the whole town is well lighted, and it may be said that as a luminant the natural gas is equal to electric light. As the storekeepers allow the gas to burn in their stores all night the business portion of the town is fully lighted all night, a great convenience to those who have to be abroad to meet early or late trains or for any other lawful purposes.

The water supply is good and abundant, and there is a complete system of water mains throughout the town. This renders it possible for every householder to have a water service, and, a high pressure being maintained, there is ample fire protection. The smart volunteer fire brigade, and the ample supply and pressure of water, gives the town a protection from fire of which is justly proud.

The town has also an up-to-date (Bell) Telephone service which is another valuable convenience from a residential point of view.

There are good schools, churches, hospitals, banks, hotels, and clubs, and all the leading friendly societies are well represented.

The town holds out a standing invitation to manufacturers and is prepared as an inducement to capitalists, to supply natural gas for power purposes at a specially cheap rate. The town being situated at the junction of the C.P.R. main line from coast to coast and the Crow's Nest Pass Railroad is splendidly located to become a distributing point for manufactured goods. In addition to the roads already built, other roads are projected to the Northwest and Northeast, Southeast and Southwest, and these will give the town outlets in all directions and connect with the Grand Trunk, Canadian Northern and Great Northern Railways. At the present time the town has direct railway connection with the mines, coal-fields and timber districts of British Columbia all of which are within easy reach, and consequently is in close proximity to the markets of that great Western Province.

There are openings in Medicine Hat for many lines of manufacturing in which cheap fuel and power are required, among which may be mentioned:—Meat canning factory, abattoir and cold storage, tannery, biscuit factory, cement works, tile and sewer pipe works, furniture factory, wagon factory, foundry glass factory and harness factory.

The natural gas wells of Medicine Hat, it may be said, are the very best on the American continent. Gas is found at a depth of 600 feet, but it is by drilling to a depth of 1000 feet that the best results are obtained. The gas flow of the wells at the

depth, through a $4\frac{1}{2}$ pipe, is 1,100,000 cubic feet per day, and the rock pressure is over 600 pounds. The cost of drilling and piping such a well is \$4,500, and although the town offers gas at a very cheap rate to manufacturers, any private firm may sink their own well and secure a flow of over a million feet per day. It should be stated that the gas field has been proved for an area of 90 miles east and west and 30 miles north and south, so that there is little doubt it is the largest gas area yet found.

Calculations made from actual experience show that at the ordinary rate charged by the town (17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 1000) the gas for power purposes costs only two cents per day per h.p.

The town is, however, prepared to sell gas to manufacturers at a rate of 5 cents per thousand cubic feet, for manufacturing purposes, to industries investing \$10,000 and employing ten or more men.

Medicine Hat offers more to manufacturers than any point in the West:—Natural gas, coal, central location, shipping facilities, low taxes, fine climate, cheap living, etc.

The natural resources of the district have not been exploited and there are large deposits of coal, clay suitable for pressed brick and sewer pipe, etc., awaiting development. Two brickyards are in operation, and a large woolen mill was started in January 1906, fully equipped with up-to-date machinery and with every prospect of success.

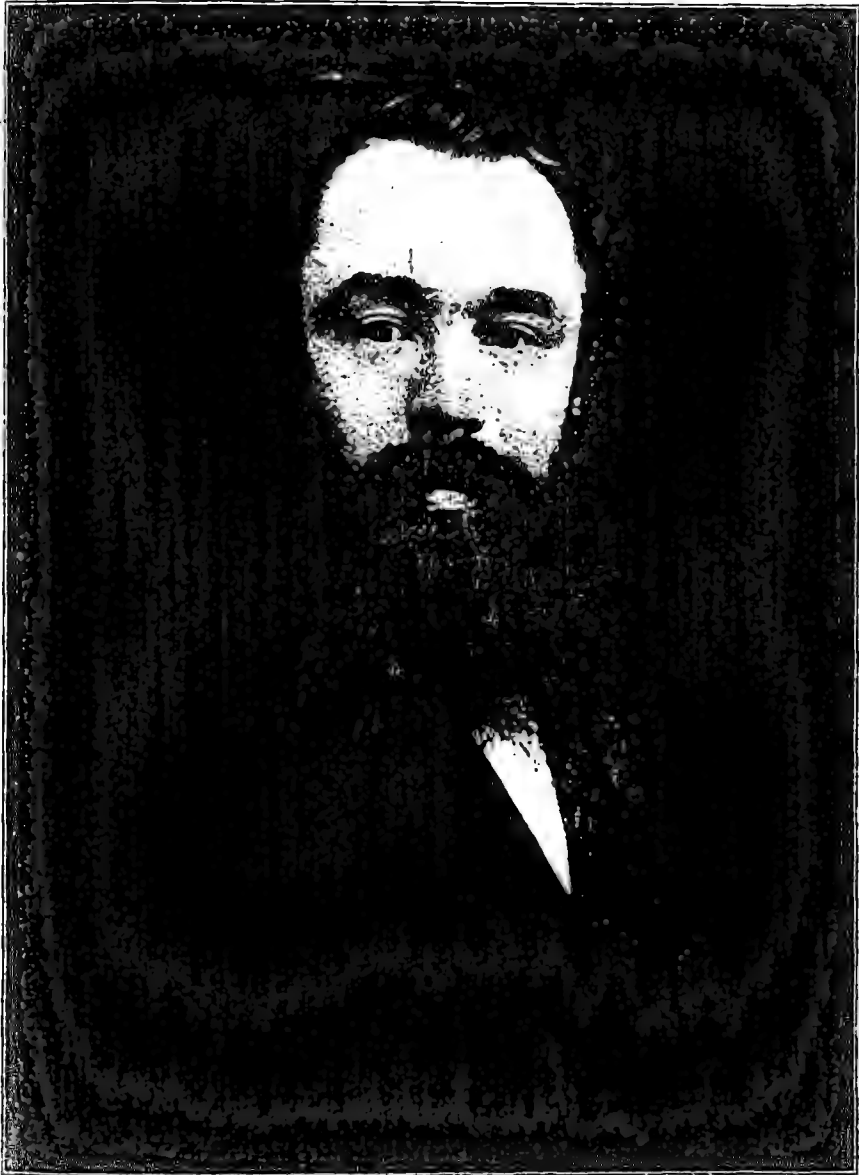
Among the industries may also be mentioned that of milling. The grist mill has a capacity of 100 bbls., and a large grain elevator in connection. A planing mill, a wood turning mill, cement block making, and many other smaller concerns. There are well stocked stores, restaurants, two newspapers and all the other business ventures which go to complete a prosperous town.

Medicine Hat is the centre of a great ranching country. Ranching has been, and is, its greatest and richest industry. The ranges stretch away from the town in every direction, so that an enormous tract of country contributes to the towns prosperity.

JOHN BENSON

A native of the Mother Country, and living past the dawn of his manhood within her borders, drawing from her fruitful soil his stature and his strength, and now, dur-

ing the last twenty-four years a resident of Canada, and taking an earnest and serviceable interest in the development of every element of her greatness and power, John Benson, of Medicine Hat, is held to his patriotic moorings by the double anchorage of devotion to the land of his nativity and loyalty and love for one of her most vigorous and promising daughters. He was born at Masham in Yorkshire, England on May 13, 1848, the son of John and Esther (Seadall) Benson, who were tillers of the soil there, as their forefathers were for generations before them. His education was secured in the common schools near his home, and like others of his station, on leaving school he took his place in the activities of the country around him, engaging in the milling industry until 1882, when he determined to emigrate to America and coming to Canada located at Toronto. In the summer of 1883 he came to the North West and took up a homestead at Crescent Lake, south of Yorkton, Mfs., Benson being the first white woman in that part of the province. They braved the dangers and endured the privations of the frontier three years, then in the fall of 1885 removed to Fort Qu'Appelle, where Mr. Benson took charge of the mill which he operated for seven years. In 1892 the family moved to Wolseley on the main line of the railroad, and there Mr. Benson became a member of the Wolseley Milling Co., with which he was connected nine years, making a great success of the company's business during that period. In 1901 he changed his residence to Medicine Hat and his business to dealing in meat, for the purpose of entering into a partnership with E. J. Hunt. At Fort Qu'Appelle, taking an active part in political affairs, he was president of the Liberal Association for a number of years, and in the election of 1896 he was appointed returning officer for East Assiniboia. He was also appointed a justice of the peace while living at Wolseley, and has held the office ever since. In the fraternal and social activities of his community he exhibits his interest by active membership among the Royal Templars of Temperance, and in the Medicine Hat Curling Club. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist church. On October 1, 1873, at Burneston in Yorkshire, England, he was united in marriage with Miss Julia Bolton. Their union has been blessed with three children, their daughter, Effie, and their sons, Archie and John Percie.



JNO. BENSON



CLARESHOLM

OLE JACOB AMUNDSEN

Scarcely anything in the way of the promise and possibilities of a new country has attracted more attention in the last few years than the growth and expansion of grain production in Southern Alberta. And while this has attracted attention of a very striking nature all over the civilized world, practically becoming a topic of conversation and newspaper and periodical literature, everywhere, the subject has not been exhausted in speech and writing, but has wrought out great practical results in a largely increased emigration into the region from many parts of Europe and the United States especially. The section of the province around the little town of Claresholm has been particularly favored in this respect, but it has well deserved the augmentation of population and productive energy which it has received. For it is one of the most fruitful sections in the grain belt of the province, yielding 30 to 60 bushels of fall wheat and 15 to 55 bushels of spring wheat of the best quality, to the acre, and has placed under cultivation during the last two years a greater acreage in this cereal than any other equal portion of the country. In this region of great and rapidly developing possibilities, and in its center of distribution, Claresholm, one of the principal men of business, one of the largest landowners, and one of the most influential citizens in everything that affects the public life of the neighborhood, is the interesting subject of this brief memoir, Ole Jacob Amundsen of Claresholm. He is a native of Norway, and was born at Christiania on February 11, 1860. His parents and his forefathers for many generations were also native in "The Land of the Midnight Sun," and lived and labored there with the characteristic energy and fidelity of their race. The father of Mr. Amundsen of this sketch, who was also named Ole, was the owner of a large tract of land near Christiania, and an official under King Karl XV. The son was educated in the excellent state schools of his native city, but when misfortunes overtook his father whereby he lost his property, the youth was sent into the country to live with his uncles. He remained with them until he reached the age of twenty-one, then following the example of thousands of his countrymen before him, and giving example to thousands since, he came to America, arriving in the United States in 1881. After passing a few weeks in Wisconsin he took up his residence in Minneapolis, where he remained two years, then went to Ramsey county, North Dakota. There he did ship-carpentering for Captain Herdan for three years, and at the end of that time turned his attention to farming, which he followed in that country seventeen

years. In the spring of 1902 he came to Claresholm, and finding the locality suited to his purposes, he at once began laying the foundation of his present extensive business. He bought the townsite and engaged in selling land, lots in the tow and farms in the surrounding country during the first six months of his business here disposing of 100 sections. In the fall of the year he returned to Devil's Lake, N.D., and brought his family to his new home, and there they have ever since lived and engaged earnestly in the activities of the place. Mr. Amundsen is also an extensive farmer and ranchman, owning and working 1,200 acres of first rate land. He is a member of the real estate firm of Haig and Amundsen, the general merchandising firm of Haig, Amundsen and McKinney, and the Claresholm Publishing Co. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Claresholm Lumber and Grain Co., and an ex-president of the local Board of Trade. In addition to all this he is engaged in the insurance business, and handles land for the Calgary and Edmonton Land Co., the Hudson's Bay Co., and private individuals. His church affiliation is with the Methodists. In 1885 he was married in Dakota to Miss Marie Nelson. They have nine children, Clara Mathilda, Agnes Nora Adolph, Claudel John, May Lillian, Ethel Louisa, Lena Alberta, and

THOMAS MARK HAIG

Although a native of the United States, where the greater part of his life has been spent, and a very recent arrival in Alberta, having come to the province in 1902, Thomas M. Haig, of Claresholm, has been earnest and energetic in helping along the progress of the land of his adoption, and has become an important factor in the development of the location in which he has cast his lot. He is a native of the state of New York, and was born at Potsdam, there, on February 27, 1860. His parents, John and Ellen (Atcheson) Haig, were also of American birth but of Scotch ancestry. The son was educated in the public schools, and in 1883, when he was twenty-three years old, joined the throng of westward immigrants and located at Devil's Lake in North Dakota. There he remained until 1902, part of the time engaged only in farming and for twelve years in farming and house moving and draying in connection with it. In 1902 he moved to the new province of such hope and promise to the north of his former home, and locating at Claresholm, at once became one of the active business men of the place, opening a livery business, and at the same time doing location work as Government Land Guide, an office which he is still filling with energy and intelligence. He has also engaged actively and largely in the real estate business as a member of the firm of

Haig & Amundsen, and was for some time a member of the general merchandising firm of Haig, Amundsen & McKinney, but he has recently sold his interest in this establishment. In political faith Mr. Haig has become a Liberal, and as a loyal citizen of the Dominion, he takes an earnest interest in the welfare of his party and country. Fraternally he belongs to the Woodmen of America, and in religion is an active worker in the Presbyterian church. On September 11, 1889, he was married at Devil's Lake to Miss Ellen Redmond. They have four children, Thomas Russell, Harland Bruce, Willard Redmond and Arthur Atcheson.

CALGARY

Climatically, commercially, educationally and socially, Calgary stands without a rival in the West. Every religious denomination is represented in Calgary and maintains commodious and tasteful places of worship. Within the last two and a half years over \$125,000 has been spent on new churches. Educationally, Calgary is well abreast of the times with the public, normal and high schools, colleges, convent and private schools, where a finished education can be obtained second to none available in cities twice its size in Eastern Canada. Living is now moderately cheap and with millions of acres under irrigation immediately east of the city, vegetables, eggs, poultry, butter and all other side issues of the small farm under intensive culture, will soon be cheaper than they are at present.

The city of Calgary is the financial and wholesale distributing centre of Alberta, and is the largest city in Alberta. It has a population of over 15,000, which is rapidly increasing. It is situated at the confluence of the Bow and Elbow rivers, about seventy miles east of the Rocky Mountains. It is the centre of Alberta and its wholesalers do business well into the province of British Columbia, supplying many of the mining towns of the West. The city is built principally of sandstone; building operations in 1904 and 1905 involved an expenditure of over \$1,125,000 each year.

Calgary is a general superintendent's headquarters on the main line of the C.P. railway and a junction of these lines connecting Edmonton and Macleod. A general distributing business is now being done to the whole of Alberta and the Kootenay district. A large number of Eastern houses in various lines of business represented at Winnipeg and Vancouver, have come to the conclusion that the western field cannot be successfully covered from these two points and have found it in their interests to open up in Calgary. They are now erecting extensive stone

warehouses here from which the area between Swift Current and Revelstoke, and Edmonton and Kootenay Landing, is being supplied. Over one hundred commercial travellers make Calgary their headquarters and are daily engaged in bringing business to this city from the outside towns. A readjustment of railway rates out of Calgary was made during 1903, which has had the effect to make Calgary the main distributing centre between Winnipeg and the coast. An enormous immigration is now finding its way into Southern Alberta, and Calgary is situated half-way between the thickly populated districts in the South, and the older settled regions of Edmonton, and is, therefore, an ideal distributing centre for Western Canada. The Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern systems will connect with Calgary and render the splendid farming section along these lines readily accessible from here. A branch of the Great Northern Railway is also connecting with this city. At least half a dozen new railways radiating from Calgary are projected.

Calgary has 351 bright, sunny days every year, eleven churches, four of them built of solid Calgary Sand Stone and have an average seating capacity of 1,500; twelve chartered banks (three years ago 4), a clearing house, a builders' exchange, soap factory, lumber mills, cement factory, brick yards, several stone quarries, flour mills, brewery, saddlery, and harness manufactory, abattoir, two hospitals, two theatres, biscuit factory, government creamery, sixty-four wholesalers, six papers, four clubs, and innumerable other enterprises.

The value of new buildings erected during the last two years ending December 1905, was \$2,250,000.

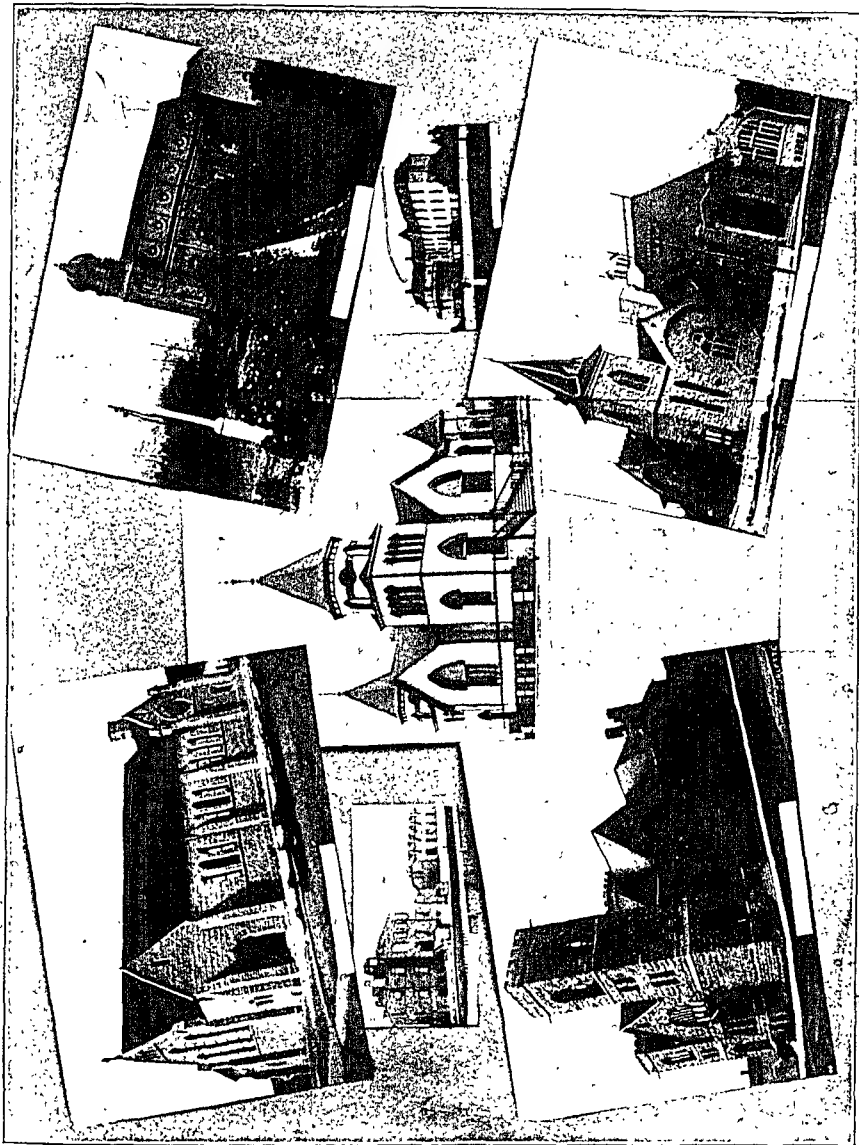
The assessed value of city property is \$7,817,456.

There are nine schools, including a High School, in which 37 teachers are employed, and the number of pupils attending is 1500. A Normal school has now been opened.

One hundred 1200 candle power arc lights turn night into day. They are supplied by a municipal plant, which has just been installed. This plant can also supply 6,000 incandescent lights.

Calgary is the head quarters of the Western Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway System. The pay roll of this company at Calgary reaches the substantial sum of \$1,000,000 annually. This represents the employment of between 900 and 1000 men in Calgary and district. This number of men alone will represent a population of 3,000 or 4,000 people, residing in Calgary.

CALGARY BUILDINGS



ISAAC STEPHEN GEROW VAN WART

Tried by all extremes of fortune and never seriously disturbed by any, Isaac S. G. Van Wart, one of the leading business men, promoters and public officials of Calgary for many years, and one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of the province of Alberta, has demonstrated in a long, varied and severely trying career, that he possesses the fibre of which real men of affairs are made, and has a reserve force in character and mental endowment which no obstacles can conquer, no emergency can overthrow, no disaster can daunt in the accomplishment of its purpose. Mr. Van Wart is of Holland Dutch ancestry, and of a family prominent among the U. E. Loyalists, who, in times of trial and danger remained faithful to their paternal government, taking refuge from the fierce fires of revolution in what are now the United States in the Dominion of Canada, where many of them rose to distinction and became the first citizens of the country, and where all made steady and continuous headway against the currents of opposition put forth by men, beasts and Nature herself, in their unyielding state of wildness and savage fury, which made the New World a battlefield worthy of any one's prowess and its subjugation a conquest entitled to the highest tributes of song and story. He is a native of St. John, New Brunswick, born on January 14, 1858, and the son of Rev. Thomas S. and Phoebe A. (Gerow) Van Wart, the former a clergyman of the Baptist denomination and prominent in the councils of the church. The son was educated in the public schools of his native land, and after leaving school worked some years as a clerk and salesman in a dry goods store there. He then went into the same line of trade on his own account, and flourished until a disastrous fire destroyed all he had at Woodstock, N.B., in 1877, and left him practically penniless. Seeking a new home wherein his hopes might expand and flourish again, and armed with his native ability and his firmness of spirit, in 1878 he went to Helena Montana, and again tempted fate in the dry goods business, remaining until 1891, when he once more crossed the line into Canada, locating at Calgary. Here he changed the class of his enterprise, adapting himself with the readiness for conditions he has always shown, to the requirements of the locality, and became an extensive lumber dealer as head of the firm of Van Wart & Co., and also a trader in farm implements as a member of the firm of Van Wart & Bell. In 1898 he was made a justice of the peace. Meanwhile he took such an active part in the public affairs of the section, and showed himself so wise and capable in promoting its best interests,

that he rose to power and influence among the people to such an extent that in March, 1906, he was appointed Sheriff of Central Alberta by the Rutherford Government. It need scarcely be added that he gave the country a vigorous and efficient administration of this always important and at that time particularly trying and exacting office. He was also a member of the Calgary city council in 1899, 1900 and 1901, and here, too, he demonstrated his capacity for administrative duties, and his cordial and broad-minded interest in the welfare of the locality and its people among whom he had cast his lot. In addition he was for many years a member of the council of the Calgary Board of Trade. His powers for managing public affairs on a larger and more critical stage, his rare executive ability, skill in organizing, disciplining and effectively concentrating forces for a desired end, were radiantly shown in the fall elections of 1905, when through his management of the campaign of Hon. W. H. Cushing, Calgary was carried by the Liberal party for the first time in its history. But it is in the business world that he has been most active and his success has been most pronounced,—in the organization and management of large undertakings, and the collateral enterprises which grow out of and help to sustain them. He is secretary treasurer of the Rocky Mountain Development Co., of Oil City, Alberta, was secretary of the Calgary Board of Trade from 1895 to 1899, chairman of the finance committee of the Inter-Western Pacific Exhibition Co., from 1899 to 1906, and is now a director of the Calgary Iron Works. From 1896 to 1903 he was also secretary of the local organization of the Liberal party. In fraternal circles he has been very energetic and prominent in the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Foresters, and the Alberta Club at Calgary. As a Mason he served as Worshipful Master of Helena (Mont.) Lodge, No. 3, Blue Lodge, as Worshipful Master of the Lodge of Perfection, No. 9, of Calgary (Scottish Rite), and in the Order of Foresters he has been High Chief Ranger for the North West Territories. That he has been very successful in his business undertakings, and in all the other walks of life goes without the saying. He is at present one of the most extensive owners of valuable and profitable real estate in his city, and his stand in social and public life is at the very top. But this is not surprising to those who know the man. The germ of this spreading oak was in the tough acorn from which it sprang. Given the original qualities of the boy, all that has followed was plainly deducible therefrom, unless prevented by death or some supreme calamity. A discerning observer would have picked him out from among his schoolmates as the one who would in time become a financial power—whose blocks of stores and rows of houses



A. J. Mainwail

I joined J.T. Young in purchasing
The Calgary Herald. As my
Employers at Lethbridge, Alberta
objected to my engaging in other
work, I shortly afterwards sold
my interest in the Paper to Mr. Young
C.A.M.



Geo. J. Young.

would adorn the business streets of his city—and would have felt that events would fully justify his faith. Mr. Van Wart was married at Elvinston, Ontario, on February 21, 1900, to Miss Hattie Halle Eugene Jaynes. They have three children, their son Philip Leavenworth Gerow and daughters, Audrey Eugene Jaynes and Halle Grace Gerow.

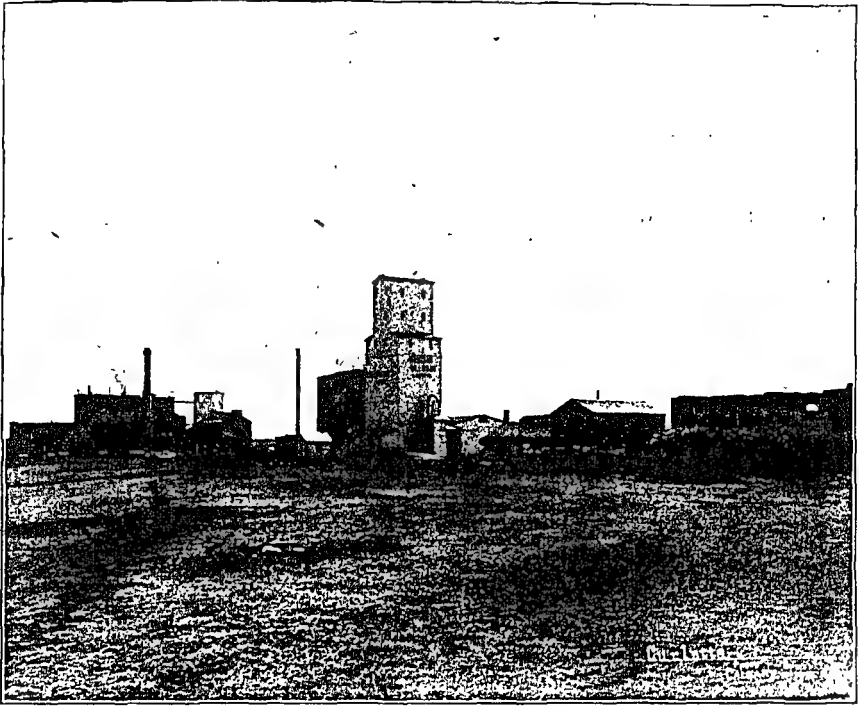
JOHN JACKSON YOUNG

The Calgary Daily Herald is universally admitted to be one of the best, most enterprising and most progressive newspapers in the West of Canada, and is all, in fact, that a wideawake and up-to-date newspaper should be. Its editor and proprietor, John J. Young, is well fitted by nature and training for his work. He has quickness of perception, breadth of view and indomitable energy; and his faculties have been trained for their present service in a long apprenticeship in newspaper work. Mr. Young was born on June 26, 1868, at Newark, England, where he was reared on his father's farm and obtained his education. After passing a number of years in the healthful labors of the farm, which give strength of sinew and independence of spirit to him who engages in them, with intelligence and earnestness, however burdensome and exacting the toil, he turned his attention to his present field of effort, in which he started in his boyhood and has been engaged ever since. From 1885 to 1892 he was with Nicholas Flood Dayin on the Regina Leader, of which journal he was editor at the age of 19. He then established the Moosomin Spectator, which he published until 1894. Since that year he has been the owner and editor of the Calgary Daily Herald, and while conducting this journal he has also been prominent and influential in the business and public life of the city and the surrounding country, showing in many lines of useful activity a considerable measure of the energy and intelligence requisite for their most judicious and beneficial management, and the true spirit of enterprise and local patriotism of which they are the offspring. From 1902 to 1905 he was a member of the Legislative Assembly for East Calgary, serving on many of the most important committees of the body, and showing himself to be one of its most capable, broad-minded and useful members. In business, outside of his newspaper interests, he has been president and the largest stockholder of the Bow River Ranching and Development Co., Limited; the Calgary Cattle Co., Limited, and other corporations, and also a stockholder and director of several British Columbia mining companies. In social and fraternal life he belongs to the Ranchman's, the Alberta, and the Calgary Golf clubs, the Masonic and other orders, and in political activity has rendered excellent service to the cause

of his convictions as president of the Calgary Conservative Association. He is President of the Alberta Press Association and an Ex-President of the Western Canada Press Association. He was married at Regina in 1888 to Miss May A. Woodward, and has five children.

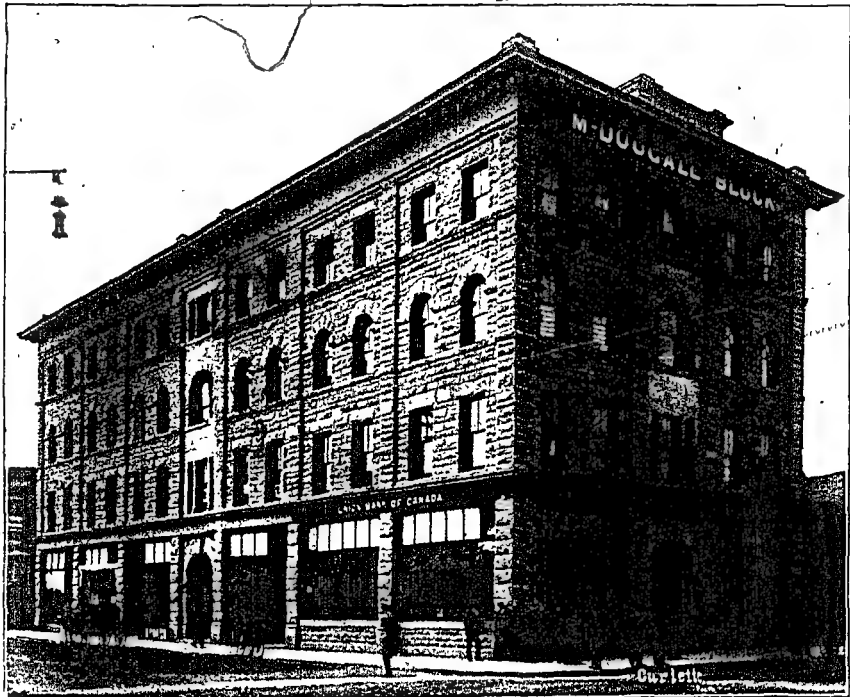
THOMAS DICHIESON BELL

While the lessons of adversity are not always salutary, since they sometimes awaken the darker passions and the unhappiness born of envy, they are never without a beneficial effect upon a strong character, wherein they stimulate the powers to add exertions, and strengthen the determination of the sufferer to deliver himself from them and triumph over every obstacle. Such a character is Thomas Dichieson Bell, one of the prominent and successful real estate dealers of Calgary, whose early life was one of toil and obscurity, and many of whose later years were beset with hardships and privations of the most trying nature. He was born on November 10, 1858, in County Bruce, province of Ontario, and is a son of Robert and Ellen Bell, natives of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, who emigrated to Canada, soon after their marriage, and in 1867 moved to Manitoba, locating at Burnside, after clearing up two farms in Ontario, and suffering all the privations of pioneer life, and the exacting labor required to make a living in the wilderness and meet the high prices for necessities on the frontier. The son was his own teacher, and educated himself by independent study and reading, as the conditions of his boyhood and youth, in which every energy was required on the farm, gave him no opportunity to attend school. Beginning life for himself at an early age, he followed farming and freighting on the road for a number of years, doing, in fact, any kind of honorable work at which he could make money. Since starting in the real estate business he has prospered through his native shrewdness, excellent judgment, enterprise and business capacity, and is now reckoned among the substantial and progressive men of his community. He deals in British Columbia timber and coal lands, in farms and ranches in various localities, and handles large mineral properties in many different places. He has never held or sought public office of any kind, preferring to devote his time and energy to his mercantile pursuits, but in party faith he is an unwavering Conservative, and is active in the support of his convictions on all occasions. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. On June 22, 1885, he was married to Miss Ellen Ritchey, at Arden, Manitoba. They have two children, their sons John James and Roy Ritchey.



CALGARY BREWING CO.

WESTERN MILLING CO.



McDOUGALL BLOCK, CALGARY

DAVID McDougall

For the long period of forty-two years a resident of the Great-North-West of Canada, and the first white man who ever travelled on anything approaching a straight line between Winnipeg and Calgary, making the trip years before the railroad was built, a part of which is now on his old cart trail of long ago, and also antedating with his adventurous footstep the tide of early immigration into the country which came in by wagon and on foot, whose increasing numbers in a few years rendered necessary the organization of the North West Mounted Police for their protection against the depredations of the Indians and other lawless elements, David McDougall of Morley, saw this far western region in its pristine simplicity and unpruned wildness, and through difficulty and danger, through hardship and trial, through arduous effort and faithful performance of every duty, has greatly assisted in bringing it to its present state of development and boundless promise. He is a native of Owen Sound, Ont., born on May 14, 1845, and a son of Rev. George Millward McDougall and his wife Elizabeth, whose maiden name was Chantler, and who was born in Sussex, England, seven miles from the city of London. The father was a native of Canada, born at Kingston Barracks, Ontario, and an early missionary into this western wilderness. The son was educated at Victoria College, Coburg, Ont., and Rockwood Academy, Wellington. He began life as a free fur trader for himself and the Hudson's Bay Company, and also did freighting contract work for the Government. In the summer of 1865, soon after the assassination of President Lincoln in "The States," Mr. McDougall left Toronto and journeyed by train from that city to Chicago, thence to Milwaukee, thence to LaCrosse, Wis., where he took boat for St. Paul, Minn. Within the same year he made the trip by Red River carts to old Victoria, seventy miles east of Edmonton and sixty days journey, and from there moved on to Edmonton, making the whole distance in what was considered at that time a very short period for it. In this whole country then there were no settlements except the Hudson's Bay Company posts, and these were 200 miles apart. For a while he worked with his father on the mission, but after two years of this trying life he determined to engage in the still more hazardous although yet more adventurous and inciting one of a fur trader. The chief articles of food available in the region at the time were buffalo meat and fish, and as to these Mr. McDougall was a genuine benefactor, for he was the first man to bring 100 sacks of flour into the section, and he was also one of the first to introduce cattle and horses, bringing in 80 to 100 head of each. As showing his enterprise under

difficulties, and even amid the inconveniences and privations of the far frontier, it should be stated that he shod his oxen and horses with copper hoop shoes, and, as showing his resolute perseverance and determination to succeed in spite of disasters, let it be known that he was often robbed by the Indians and had many an exciting brush with them, but he never gave up his purpose or hesitated in the prosecution of it. He was married in July, 1871, to Miss Annie McKenzie, a daughter of Hon. Kenneth McKenzie, a member of the Provincial Parliament of Manitoba, and had his wife with him in all his wanderings as above described after their marriage. They have been the parents of six children, five of whom are living. Their oldest child was the first white child born in the province of Alberta, and his wife was the first white woman to cross over from Calgary to Fort Benton in Montana.

But Mr. McDougall's energies were not allowed to be wholly absorbed in his private affairs. Prior to the rebellion Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney appointed him Indian Agent at Morley, which was a fortunate circumstance, for during the struggle he was in charge of the Stony Indians and was able to keep them quiet. Mr. McDougall is a member of the Board of Trade, and has served as license commissioner of that city five years. He is a distinctively characteristic Old Timer, and as such, as well as for his present harmony with and active participation in public affairs and local interests, and the manly qualities of head and heart which gave him mastery in times past and give him consequence and high standing at times present, he is widely known and everywhere well esteemed. He is a man with a history—one who fed Indians as a business and in hospitality too, before any of the prevailing treaties were made, and who from that early day until now has kept pace with the progress of the country and done his share to push it along.

JAMES REILLY

Having been a resident of Calgary during the last twenty-three years, and during the whole of that period having shown a devoted and serviceable interest in the welfare of the city and the surrounding country; moreover, now believing, as he confidently asserts, that "Calgary is the wealthiest city in America in proportion to its size, and Alberta the most fertile and promising province in the Dominion," thus justifying his utterance at an Agricultural public dinner in the fall of 1887, in which he called Alberta "the sirlorn" of Canada, and Calgary "the Denver" of Canada, James Reilly is entitled both by experience and



T. M. Donnell



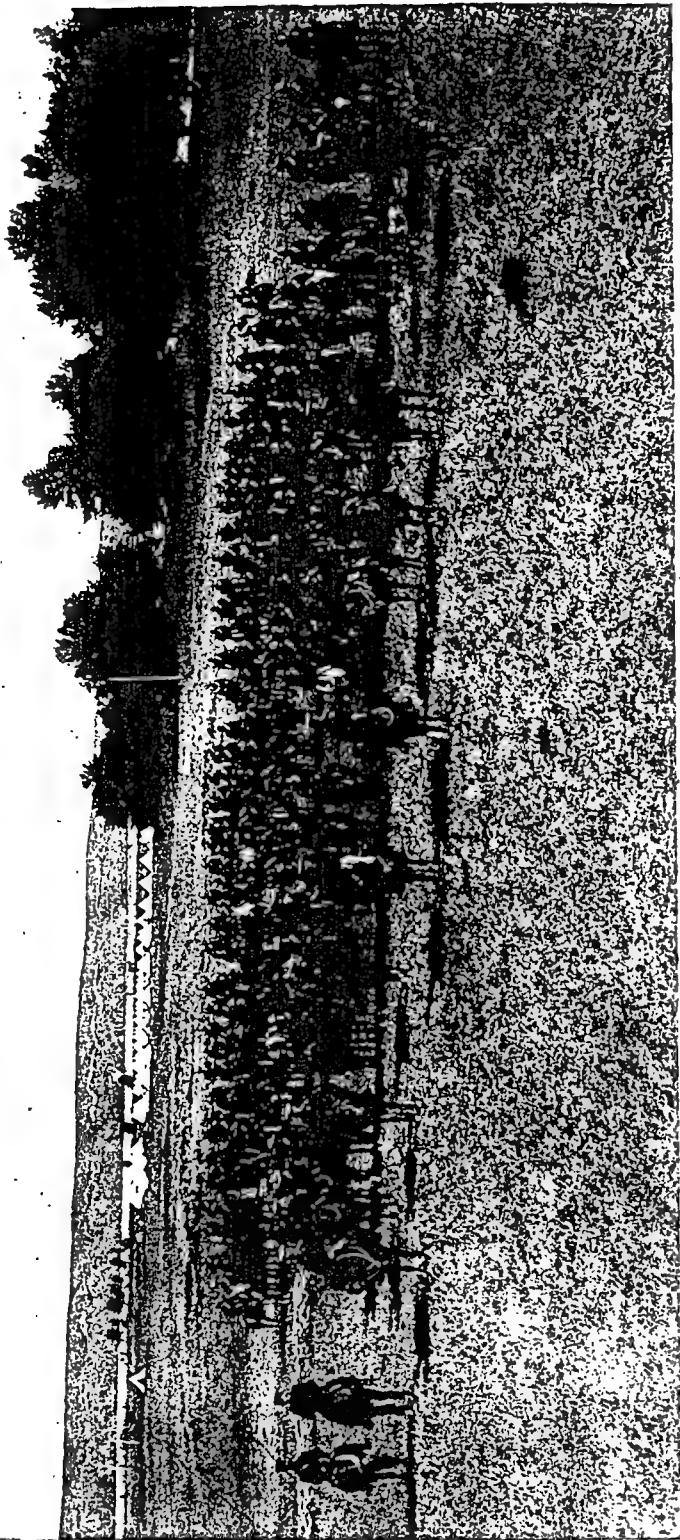


James Kelly

observation to proclaim the merits of this region, and also to have it shown by his own record of usefulness and enterprise, how the city and province have been made what they are. This pioneer of civilization and apostle of progress was born on March 28, 1835, at Sherrington, County of Napierville, province of Quebec. He is a son of Bernard and Mary (Kavanaugh) Reilly, themselves natives of County Mayo, but descended of ancestors who thrived and flourished in Counties Cavan and Wicklow Ireland. They were farmers and won a comfortable prosperity from the business. Their son James obtained his education in the common schools of his native locality, meanwhile assisting his parents on the farm. He taught school three years at a compensation of \$200 per annum, then attended Richmond College for a term. As a life work he took up the profession of an architect and builder, which he followed with close attention until 1882. In that year he invented the "Reilly Portable House," and the North West Mounted Police Barracks. Having by this time accumulated some money, in September 1883, Mr. Reilly located at Calgary. He served as mayor from 1886 to 1891, inclusive, always being elected by large majorities and most of the time without opposition, and was again elected to this high and important office in 1899. He is the owner of the Royal Hotel, which was earlier a fine sample of the style and possibilities of his portable house, he having brought the original building from Montreal in two box cars. The new hostelry which replaced this time honored and interesting structure is now leased at a monthly rental of \$700. Mr. Reilly has retired from business and passes his winters mostly in California. He was made a Freemason in Bow River Lodge of the Order, of which he is a charter member, in 1883, and was exalted to the Royal Arch in 1893. Ever eager to aid in promoting the welfare of Alberta and also that of Calgary, Mr. Reilly took a very active and helpful part in bringing about autonomy for the province, working everywhere in all proper ways, in season and out, on the project, from the inception of this beneficent work of municipal advantage and territorial justice to its triumphant consummation. He is entitled to much credit in this connection, not only for what he did himself, but also for what others were inspired to do through his example and influence. He is one of the best known and most esteemed citizens of the commonwealth, and richly deserves the universal respect and regard in which he is held.

FREDERICK CHARLES WILSON LOWES

There is no more agreeable or effective conjunction in human life than the union in the same person of unusual business capacity, high social culture, and strong physical endowment which seeks lifts in ennobling manly sports from the more serious exactions of every day toil. All move together for the achievement of success, and while each ministers to the others in working out the general result, each is in itself an exalted potency for its special field of effort. This conjunction is found in admirable proportion and harmony in Frederick C. W. Lowes of Calgary, one of the most successful business men, radiant social lights and leading sportsmen of Alberta. He was born on November 25, 1880, at Brampton, Ontario, and is the scion of two old and distinguished English families. Although his parents, David Truman and Annie Charlotte (Wilson) Lowes, were natives of Canada, their parents came to this country from England, in whose history the family names have run for many generations, like veritable threads of gold, sparkling amid contending squadrons on the field of military prowess, and enriching the texture of all the pursuits of peaceful industry. The son obtained his education in the common and high schools of his native city, but feeling within him the call to a business career, he left school in 1899 to enter the head office of the Canada Life Assurance Company in Toronto. Three years later he was sent to Calgary by the company to act as its secretary for the North West Territories, a capacity in which he served it for two years. On January 1, 1905, he left the office to engage in field work for the company, and in this he was so successful that this year, (1906) he is the company's inspector for the whole province of Alberta. From his youth Mr. Lowes has been an ardent sportsman, taking an earnest and active interest in golf, lacrosse, polo, and other manly games, and while dwelling in the East belonged to some of the best sporting clubs in that section of the country. Since his arrival at Calgary he has continued and even enlarged his interest in this department of social life, and has served as secretary and treasurer of almost every sporting club in the city. In Toronto he was for some time a member of the Queen's Own Rifles, and after taking up his residence at Calgary joined the Canadian Mounted Rifles there. This corps has been changed to the Fifteenth Alberta Light Horse, in which he is now a lieutenant. Mr. Lowes is one of those genial, companionable men in whose society everybody finds enjoyment, and he is therefore universally popular, as his high character, genuine good fellowship and sunny nature entitle him to be.



FIFTY-SEVEN ALBERTA LIGHT HOUSE

THE FIFTEENTH ALBERTA LIGHT HORSE

Until the dawn of that resplendent day, seen as yet only in the vision of poetic prophecy, in whose radiant splendor men shall rejoice that

"The war drum throbs no longer
And the battle flags are furled,"

the world will still delight in the pomp and panoply of military show; and not only nations and states, but neighboring localities within them will vie with one another in commendable efforts toward the strongest and most attractive displays in this respect. Young as the new autonomy of Alberta is, she is by no means behind her sisters in the organization, equipment and discipline of her citizen soldiery, as was fully established by the great summer camp of her Fifteenth Regiment of Light Horse at Calgary during the week of June 19-30, 1906, in which this crack organization of 250 men were assembled for hard drill and the other features of camp life, some representation of which we have the pleasure to present in the accompanying engraving.

The Light Horse is a remodel of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, disbanded last year, with this difference: The old command was simply a squadron, while the new one is a regiment of three squadrons with centres at Calgary, High River and Cochrane and a fourth squadron is now being organized between Calgary and Red Deer.

Calgary Squadron is under the command of Captain McMillan, the popular alderman of the city and one of the genuine old timers of the West. Under him are Lieutenants McKelvie, Lowes, Lindsay and Robinson.

Major G. Ross commands High River Squadron, assisted by Lieutenants Thompson, Brown, Freeman and Anderson.

Cochrane Squadron, drawn from Spring Bank, Jumping Pond, Cochrane, Banff and Canmore, has as its regular commander Major C. W. Fisher, with Captain Wolley-Dod second in command, and Lieutenants Fraser, May, Moore and Meikeljohn assisting.

The regiment was recruited from an area extending as far north as Didsbury and as far south as High River, and from Banff in the west to Gleichen in the east of the province. It is made up of sturdy men whose average measurements are: height, 5 feet, 8½ inches; chest, 37 inches, and waist 34 inches.

The general staff of this young, vigorous and well-drilled troop consists of Colonel Walker, commander; Major Barwis, second in command; Captain Bagley, adjutant; Captain Armstrong, Q.M.S.; Captain Riddle, veterinary Surgeon; Lieutenant Mackid, A.M.C.; Captain Walker, paymaster; and Rev. G. H. Hogbin, chaplain.

When the regiment is in camp the heavy

work falls on the adjutant, the quartermaster and the R.S.M. The adjutant, Captain Bagley, has charge of the discipline and drills, the responsibility for which he shares with Sergeant-Major Page, R.S.M. The Q.M. Captain Armstrong, supervises the camp and is responsible for its cleanliness and order.

Attached to the regiment is a splendid band of 37 pieces which is under the direction of Captain Bagley and is one of the most efficient and masterful musical organizations in the West. During the camp at Calgary the performances of this band formed a feature of special delight to the whole community and the regiment's visitors.

It must be understood that these are not mere holiday soldiers who shoulder arms for show or their own amusements. Several of the officers and a number of the men have seen active service where

"Red Battle stamped his foot and nations
felt the shock."

Captain Bagley was connected with the North West Mounted Police during the rebellion of 1885, and was with a squadron in the South African war. Major Barwis was a scout during the rebellion of 1885 and Captain McMillan was in the Ninetieth Winnipeg Battalion during that contest, in which he was frequently under fire, while Colonel Walker, who has been a resident of this section for thirty-two years, was on active service in the Fenian Raid of 1870, and in the Half Breed Rebellion of 1885, and was for a long time in command of a division of the Mounted Police. Lieutenant Robinson was in South Africa with the Strathcona Horse, and saw some hard fighting, and Captain Riddle was also in that terrible war of the Transvaal and was a number of times actively engaged.

Thus officered by men who have drawn their ability to command from a close study of military tactics and from actual experience in the field, and who are men of high character and imbued with a lofty ideal of duty in the premises, this regiment is kept in a state of efficiency that makes it ready for immediate service if required.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES WALKER

This distinguished citizen of Calgary, who has long been prominent and serviceable in the military, civil, commercial, industrial and social life of the Dominion, East and West, is a native of the country and was born at Carluke, County Wentworth, in the province of Ontario, in April, 1848. His parents were James and Mary Walker. The father was a farmer who came to this country from his native Scotland in 1836, and took part in the defence of his adopted land at the time of the McKenzie Rebellion, and was afterwards a Captain in the Militia.

The son obtained his academic and commercial education in the public schools and a good business college. He remained on the farm with his father and took his part in its laborious duties until 1874. But in the meantime he had turned his attention to gunnery and general military pursuits, and in 1886, he took a second class certificate in the Infantry School, which was followed by his securing a first class certificate in the same school in 1870, and a first class certificate in 1873 from the Royal School of Gunnery. Putting his training to good use he took part in the Fenian Raid of 1870 as Ensign in the Thirty-seventh Battalion at Port Colburn. Within the same year he organized an infantry company at Rockton, and later assisted in organizing the Seventy-seventh Battalion, of which he was Major and Adjutant until 1874. When the rebellion of 1885 broke out he was put in command by General Strange of the district from High River to Red Deer River, with power to organize and arm the settlers of this district. In 1899 he was gazetted a Major in the Canadian Mounted Rifles for duty in South Africa, and was offered the same commission in the Strathcona Horse, but had to give up both positions, owing to illness in his family. In 1905 he was appointed to the Command of the Fifteenth Light Horse, a new mounted corps with headquarters at Calgary, which he now commands.

In 1884 the citizens of Calgary decided that it was necessary for the welfare of the town that it should have some sort of a systematic government, and a civil committee was elected of which Colonel Walker was chairman. This committee, in addition to other duties, brought about the incorporation of Calgary. Although never seeking or desiring municipal honors, he served on the public school board twelve years, during four of which he was chairman of the board.

On March 30, 1874, he received a commission as an Inspector of the North West Mounted Police, and the same year came West with the force, having command of the staff troop in the noted march of that year. His troop was the only one that made the round trip that year from Fort Dufferin, now Emerson, in Manitoba, on the Red River, to a point near where Lethbridge now is, and return. The return trip was made by way of Fort Ellis, Fort Pelly and Winnipeg. The troop left Dufferin in July, and reached it on their return in November. In 1876 the Colonel moved his troop to Battleford and established N.W.M.P. posts at La Corne, Prince Albert, Duck Lake, Carleton and Fort Pitt and took part in making treaty number seven with the Cree Indians; and he administered the law in that district until 1880, and during this period also acted as Indian Agent for the same district. In 1880 he resigned his position with the Mounted Police and took the management

of the Cochrane ranch, with headquarters at Cochrane in this province. During the next two years he made frequent trips to the Western States, buying cattle and horses for the ranch and moving them thither. His purchases in these two years amounted to 16,000 cattle and horses in the states of Montana and Washington. In 1883 he retired from the management of the Cochrane ranch and bought the saw mill property attached to it, on which he carried on a flourishing lumber business for about twelve years. In this long business career he accumulated considerable property in Calgary and vicinity and some in the North, and secured interests in stock raising. He is now ranching near Calgary and handling large numbers of fine horses, cattle and sheep, and is now noted as one of the wealthy men of the west. In 1899 he was appointed Scrip Commissioner to deal with the half-breeds of Athabasca, and in 1900 he had the same position in Alberta and Saskatchewan. He was married in 1876 to Miss Euphemia Davidson Quarrie, a daughter of Postmaster Quarrie, of Galt, Ontario. They have one child, their son Capt. W. J. S. Walker, who was seven years in the Imperial Bank, and is now Raymaster of the Fifteenth Light Horse, and at present in the real estate and insurance business in Calgary.

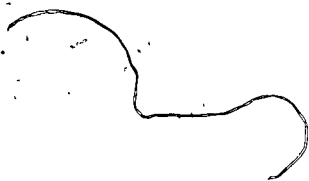
The Colonel has long been connected with the Masonic Order and been prominent in its various branches. He is a member of Bow River Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Alberta Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Cypress Preceptory, Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Alberta Club of Calgary and of several horse breeders and agricultural societies, a Liberal in politics and a Presbyterian. He was President for many years of the Calgary St. Andrew's Society, and was first chief of the Robin Adair Camp of the Sons of Scotland. Although he has not yet reached the age of three score, this active and energetic gentleman has crowded into his busy life as much of incident and adventure, and as much of material acquisition as many another does in four score years of unflagging industry and effort.

WILLIAM BAILEY BARWIS

Uniting in a marked degree scholarly attainments, cultivated manners and a sincerely genial disposition, with great force of character and fine business qualifications, William Bailey Barwis, of Calgary, is easily and justly one of the most generally esteemed and popular men of Alberta and the whole North West, as well as one of the most decidedly serviceable citizens of that growing and hopeful section of the country. His life, which has been a broad beam of cordial sunshine from the



Jernoldalpen







L. J. S. Skinner.

beginning, began on June 28, 1863, at Maple Grove, County Megantic, in the province of Quebec, and he is the son of Thomas Shepard and Adeline (Hall) Barwis daughter of Dr. I. Hall, the former a renowned barrister of extensive practice in the higher courts of the eastern part of the Dominion, and was Lt.-Col. of the 55th Megantic Rifles. The forbears of the family on both sides of the house were all English, and most of the men had conspicuous records in the English naval service.

Mr. Barwis was educated at Nicolet Seminary and St. Francis College, located at Richmond, Quebec. For several years after leaving college in the spring of 1882, he followed the exhilarating life of the wilderness, ranching on the plains and prospecting in the mountains of Western Canada. During the last seventeen years he has been profitably and prominently engaged in the insurance business, with a large and steadily increasing body of well satisfied clients, and a range of trade that touches the whole circumference of this branch of mercantile enterprise. He represents the Manufacturer's Life Insurance Co., the Railway Passengers Insurance Co., The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., the Royal Insurance Co., the Phoenix (of Hartford, Conn.) Insurance Co., and the New York Plate Glass Insurance Co. In fraternal and social circles he is prominent in the Masonic Order, the Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Sons of England, and the Alberta Club, in each of which he is an inspiration and a force for good that is sensibly felt in all departments of the work and in every social function. From the age of nine to that of seventeen he served in the Fifty-fifth Megantic Rifles, rising from the position of bugler to that of lieutenant. During the North West rebellion he rendered efficient and gallant service as a scout, daring every danger, enduring every hardship incident to the service, and never shirking even the most unpleasant duty. In 1902 he became captain of G Squadron, Canadian Mounted Rifles, and is at present (1906) Major, the second in command of the Fifteenth Light Horse Regiment of that renowned organization. His military experience and his keen relish of true sportmanship have made him a crack shot with the soldier's and the huntsman's rifle, and the trophies of his skill are numbered by the hundred. He is also a thorough disciplinarian in military affairs, and during the Dominion Exposition of 1904 at Winnipeg, he gave an unusual exhibition of his powers in this respect that won the admiration of all beholders. This was the Musical Drill of his troop, consisting of the most intricate and beautiful evolutions on horseback, all of which were executed with the utmost precision and nicety of detail, and in perfect time with the strains of inspiring martial music. It was a new feature in military training, and won enthu-

siastic and unbounded applause from the immense crowd that witnessed it. On May 4, 1891, he united in marriage with Miss Nora Crina Jones, the ceremony being performed at Calgary, where both parties to the event lived. They have two children their sons Cuthbert William Arthur and Jeffery Donald George. Mrs. Barwis is very prominent in the best social circles and very popular wherever she is known. She is a highly cultivated lady, adorned with every social grace and impelled to all good works by an elevated, strong and benignant character.

THOMAS JOHN SEARLE SKINNER

Having come to this Western country almost at the dawn of its new day of progress and development, making his journey hither on a Red River cart, and having remained in the region of his present home almost continuously ever since his arrival here, taking a zealous part in its activities and building up his own fortunes with its growth, Thomas J. S. Skinner, of Calgary, one of the leading business men of Southern Alberta, has been a potent factor in helping to call this favored section of our country from the darkness of the wilds into the noonday radiance of its present high state of advancement; and he is entitled in all respects to the general esteem and good will of the people, which he so abundantly possesses. Mr. Skinner was born on August 15, 1861, at Paignton, Devonshire, England, where his parents, William and Elizabeth Skinner, also were native, and where their families were domesticated for many generations. He was educated at a Church school in his native locality and in the public schools of Nova Scotia. He came to Canada in his boyhood with his parents who settled in Nova Scotia, where the father engaged in the nursery business on a large scale. In 1882, at the very opening of his manhood, the son joined the host of new settlers moving westward and took up his residence in Manitoba. He arrived in Winnipeg with nothing but his honesty and energy for capital, and was wandering the streets wondering where his next meal was coming from. Being a Devonshire lad he was accustomed to cattle. He saw a team outside the saddlery store, and noticed that the farmer was in some difficulty putting on the new gears. He assisted without saying a word, the farmer looking at him, and saying nothing, but undoubtedly thought that if a boy would willingly help without asking and without the promise of reward he would do well if he was working for money, and he engaged the boy to go north to Lake Winnipeg with him. The journey took some weeks, and in the

spring it led through a marshy country when willingness and patience were needed to get the cattle through. The next year he joined a survey party on railway work, and with a Red River cart made his romantic entry into this province, a land as full of promise then as was Canaan of old, and like that promised land also, previously slandered by false reports. He located at Calgary where, at that time the principal, if not the only business places were the Hudson's Bay Company's and the J. G. Baker Company's trading posts, and the only public buildings were the North West Mounted Police Barracks. His first three years in this region after he quit the railway survey were passed in carrying the mails through the Rocky Mountains, on horseback in summer and by dog team in winter. In 1887 he took up his residence permanently in Calgary, and since then he has been prominently and serviceably connected with the growth and improvement of the city. He became interested in Calgary real estate in which he has dealt extensively and judiciously. He has also been one of the leading merchants of the city as a member of the firm of Skinner & Miquelon, in the wholesale liquor trade. He has been a director in the Alberta Investment Co., Ltd., from its incorporation; and in January, 1905, he purchased the business and holdings of the company and since then he has been its president. He is now connected also with the Western Milling Co., Ltd., the Standard Soap Co., Ltd., the Calgary Natural Gas Co., Ltd., and the Rocky Mountain Development Co., Ltd., all of which are Western corporations, and in all of which he has interests of considerable value.

Mr. Skinner takes an earnest and helpful interest in the welfare of Calgary, and gives his aid zealously, intelligently and generously to every undertaking for its promotion. He is a member of the Council of the Board of Trade, and in July, 1906, was sent as a delegate to the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire held in London, England. Socially he is connected with the Alberta Club, and fraternally with the Masonic Order and the Order of Odd Fellows. He was married at Winnipeg in 1887 to Miss Catherine Mcdonald. They have four children, William Henry, Thomas Angus, Elizabeth Anne and Mabel May.

ROBERT JOHN HUTCHINGS

Born and reared in moderate circumstances, and destined from an early age to make his own way in the world, Robert J. Hutchings, of Calgary, who is one of the progressive, wide awake and successful merchants, manufacturers and general business men of Southern Alberta, has in his career justified the aphorism that the lessons of adversity are salutary, and afford to the rightly constituted and healthy character a stimulus to vigorous and productive effort which is always fruitful in both material results and its beneficial effect on the manhood and general make up of him who feels it.

Mr. Hutchings is a Canadian by nativity, and was born at Newboro, in Leeds county, Ontario, on November 13, 1866. He is a son of Elijah and Harriet (Gifford) Hutchings, natives of Somersetshire, England, where their forefathers had lived and labored for many generations. The son obtained a limited education in the common schools of his birthplace, and at the age of seventeen was apprenticed to the harness business, which he then thoroughly learned in all its details, and which he has since followed, diligently, shrewdly, and with enterprise and breadth of view. He is now vice-president of the Great West Saddlery Company, the largest and most enterprising concern of its kind in Canada, and is also a director in three insurance companies. He has prospered in his business through his own energy, application and excellent business sense, and is a man of substance and consequence. He has also taken an earnest and helpful interest in all that pertains to the progress and development of the locality in which he lives, giving freely of his time, energy, and more material aid to every commendable enterprise for its advancement, and taking an active part in its public life as an official in various capacities. He has served six or seven years as a member of the town council of Calgary and also on the school board for some years. He was president of the local board of trade in 1905, and is now president of the Associated Boards of Trade of Western Canada. His fondness for social life finds expression through his active membership in the Alberta Club, and his fraternal aspirations through his connection with the Masonic Order, of both of which he has been an active member for many years. Fourteen years ago he was married in Calgary to Miss Anna Hunt. They have six children, Jack, Douglas James, Marion, Stuart, Harry and George.



M. McDonald

M. McDONALD—"LITTLE MAC."

To quote the inspiring words of the interesting subject of this brief memoir, which are suggestive of the sources of his own radiant success, "America is another name for Opportunity. Our whole history appears like a last effort of the Divine Providence in behalf of the human race. Are we alive to the industrial revolution being enacted around us and before us?" Here is in outline the story of one of the most eminently successful and far-reaching business careers that the great North West has to its credit. It is great by comparison, even in this young land of gigantic promise, where men have their vision adapted to colossal proportions in everything. Yet that career has not been made, that success has not been won, through any species of necromancy or legerdemain. No Arabian genie has spoken it into being without visible power or lapse of time. It is the legitimate fruit of high capacity diligently employed, and force of character of imperial rank overpowering opposing forces by its very presence. Mr. McDonald has had through life the perception to know when he stood in the presence of Opportunity, however disguised, the power to compel it to unmask at his bidding, and the alertness to seize it vigorously and make it serviceable to his purposes. He has been alive to the industrial revolution working around and before him, and has made himself by his valor one of its forceful and efficient commanders. Like hosts of other men of distinction in the various walks of life in this country, he is a native of Ireland, and has all the readiness and versatility of his race. He was born in County Clare of the Emerald Isle on August 26, 1847, the son of Patrick and Mary (Collins) McDonald, prosperous farmers of that locality, and descended from long lines of Dublin ancestry, with creditable records in all the domains of useful effort among men. At an early age he hearkened to the call of the New World for volunteers in her great army of industrial progress, and came to the United States, locating in the state of Wisconsin. In the public and normal schools of that state he obtained his scholastic training, and then for nine years endeavored to repay the benefaction by teaching in the mighty "university of the people" to which he was indebted for his own intellectual development, having charge of schools in Door county, Wisconsin. In 1872 he began his business career as a salesman for one of the largest lumber companies in the northern part of the state, and six years later he became a prominent figure in local and state politics, supporting the principles of the Republican party. For many years thereafter he held important political offices, being often

elected county clerk and school and town clerk where he lived, and at one time appointed census enumerator and also game warden for his portion of the state. In 1888 he came to Alberta and took up his residence at Calgary; and since that time he has been extensively engaged in business there, originating and conducting mercantile and industrial enterprises of widely differing characters on a large scale, and all ministering to the substantial growth and improvement of the city, the section and the province at large. His high business standing and comprehensive ability for large affairs are attested by all the commercial agencies, and by the united voice of all the banks and business men of the whole North West and British Columbia, among whom he operated extensively for more than seventeen years. The list of the great companies and other enterprises he has helped to organize, promote, finance and conduct is a long and leading one. It includes the McDonald-Simpson Co., Ltd., The Red Deer Mill and Elevator Co., Ltd., The Battle River Land and Investment Co., Ltd., The Western Elevator Co., Ltd., The Hycos Manufacturing Co., and others of more or less importance. A glance at the salient features of some of these undertakings will give some idea of the sweep and adaptability of the mind which conceived and brought them forth to magnify and multiply the comforts of mankind.

The Red Deer Mill and Elevator Company was the first company incorporated in the new province, and the plant was built on a scale commensurate with the future possibilities of an expanding wheat growing area, and not alone to meet present conditions. It has a capacity of 150 barrels a day, with warehouses and an elevator of sufficient magnitude to store ample supplies for keeping the mill running on full time. All the machinery is of the most approved modern types, and is complete in every particular. With a consideration for local interests characteristic of the father of the enterprise and altogether commendable, all the material for the construction of the plant that could be found in and around the town of its location was used in its erection, and \$10,000 worth of the capital stock of the company was reserved for the people of the district so that the farmers and others in the neighborhood of the mill might secure a direct personal interest in it.

The McDonald-Simpson Co., of Calgary, which has long been one of the most progressive and enterprising wholesale and manufacturers' agency establishments in the North West, and which has recently been re-organized as the McDonald-Dunlop Co., with a capital stock of \$40,000, carries on an enormous business which has so far outgrown its previous quarters that new accommodations were required for it. These

have been provided in a commodious additional warehouse covering three city lots on Eighth Avenue West, just beyond the city power house. This warehouse is a three storey and basement structure, 25 by 130 feet in size, and is fully equipped for its purpose. The company is the western selling agent for the Sunlight Soap Co., Armour & Co., Ltd., Toronto, The Guelph Foundry Co., The Elko Lumber and Manufacturing Co., The National Safe Co., The Stimpson Computing Scale Co., The Lumsden Roller Mills, and The Red Deer Mill and Elevator Co.

The Battle River Land and Investment Co., capital stock \$40,000, was organized for the purpose of acquiring farm, timber and coal lands, laying out townsites, erecting buildings, and other kindred purposes. Its first move was to provide for cheap lands by securing \$12,500 worth of land scrip, which entitles the company to 2,000 acres at a cost of \$4.75 per acre. While it is the purpose of the company to let this land go at a rate which will enable persons of small means to purchase it, the advance in price over the cost will be sufficient to net the company a handsome profit on its investment, and the advantages to new settlers in acquiring cheap homes, and to the communities in which such improvements are made, through the increased industrial activity they beget, will be almost beyond calculation.

The Ilycos Manufacturing Co., of which Mr. McDonald is president, is engaged in manufacturing baking powder, table jellies, self rising flour, cereal foods, flavoring extracts, fruit drinks, and other toothsome fruit products, and although but recently started, on its admirable work, is already well established in the trade and numbers its patrons by the thousand. The company's headquarters and factory are at Calgary.

Mr. McDonald also has interests in the mining industry, particularly in the Windermere mining district adjacent to Wilmer in British Columbia; and for the men engaged in this alluring but hazardous pursuit he is full of sympathy on account of the hardships and privations they are obliged to suffer, especially those on the far frontier. This sympathy finds expression in appeals for their relief to private benevolence and articles in their behalf in the press at different places. Mr. McDonald is a fluent and impressive writer, and all the fruitage of his ready pen is devoured with relish by thousands of interested and attentive readers. In fact, throughout his life, overburdened by business cares as it has been, his warm and responsive generosity to the needy and the suffering, his rigid respect for the rights and manly consideration for the feelings of others, have been among his most prominent characteristics of disposition and practice. In this connection let those who know him best speak. One gentleman whose resi-

dence is in Wisconsin where Mr. McDonald long lived, says: "That yours is 'the smile that doesn't come off' is demonstrated by the fact that during the twenty-five years of our happy acquaintance, that smile has never once faded except upon the occasion when we parted." "I do not believe any well-informed person will question the affirmation that as 'the advance agent of prosperity' Little Mac has done more to favorably advertise Calgary, and incidentally Alberta, than any other individual. His primary vocation as a commission merchant has necessarily brought him into contact with all sorts and conditions of men throughout the length and breadth of the land, while his genial personality has given him a popularity seldom achieved. This popularity is clearly demonstrated by the fact that so generally is he known as 'Little Mac' that should a stranger inquire for him under the name of 'M. McDonald,' he would probably be told, 'we don't know any such person.'" "In spite of the honors and plunks so deservedly showered upon him, he is just the same genial, modest, unassuming, happy-hearted and smiling 'Little Mac' that he was when he taught school for twenty-three dollars a month and 'boarded round' in the 'Hanson district' more than a quarter of a century ago." Another gentleman, whose long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. McDonald entitles his words to special weight, and whose residence is in British Columbia, writing voluntarily on this subject, says: "To sum up the most successful promoter of your great province, I would say he has a talent for sure observations, a cold, keen judgment, and an active imagination; and yet a great heart filled with the milk of human kindness toward his fellow men, which is a rare combination seldom found in successful business men. 'Little Mac' is anything and everything but provincial, and I am happy to say that Alberta has not usurped all of his good qualities, for British Columbia has reaped and is reaping the reward of at least some of his energy." And still another, likewise a resident of British Columbia, and editor of an influential newspaper in that far western part of the Dominion, bears voluntary testimony to the general esteem in which Mr. McDonald is held where he is known. His tribute follows: "Mr. McDonald of Calgary, and so well known as 'Little Mac' throughout the broad West, is the kind of a man I wish this world was so full of that it would hold no more. While ever alert in business, Mac is one of the most sunny, generous and cheery men I have ever known. His face is red with health, and his smile is a grand tonic for all the depressed who chance his way. To do good is his religion, and in my vast experience with the world I have never met a man who surpassed my Calgary friend in all the attributes of superb manhood. In physical stature he is not so high, but



C. H. Rowland

in soul he reaches the stars. And after all soul is the standard with which to measure men; and 'Little Mac' (may all the gods bless him!) is one of the noblest men in all this grand and glorious western country."

In 1872, when he was at the age of twenty-five, Mr. McDonald was united in marriage with Mrs. Emily Warren Prescott, of Sturgeon Bay, Door county, Wisconsin. One child has brightened and sanctified their domestic schrine, their son Delbert. Of the benevolent and fraternal societies so numerous and esteemed among men, Mr. McDonald has joined but one, the Knights of Pythias. He is warmly attached to his home and seeks in its embrace the greater part of his rest and recreation from the wearying pursuits of the day. He is also ardently devoted to the province of his residence, and earnestly interested in every phase of its mercantile, educational, moral and social life. Of it he writes: "You may rest assured that I am doing and will continue to do my part in upbuilding the new province of Alberta. It has been my home for the past eighteen years, and will be to the end." No state can fail in any element of material or moral greatness when founded and governed by men of such calibre and public-spirit; and there are many such in Alberta.

EDWARD HECTOR ROULEAU

Having resided continuously at Calgary for a period of nineteen years, and having been, during all that time busily engaged in the noble work of alleviating human suffering and sustaining human hopes through the medium of an extensive and active general practice of the medical profession, and having also shown his interest in this section of the country as physician in charge of the Holy Cross Hospital in Calgary, in connection with which his services to suffering humanity have been of a high order and a wide range, Dr. Edward H. Rouleau, Belgian consul for the North West Territory, with headquarters in the city of his home, has well earned the general esteem in which he is held among the people of the region and has well proved his deep and abiding interest in the country and all its affairs. The Doctor was born on October 31, 1843, at Isle Verte, County Temiscouata, in the province of Quebec, and is a brother of the late Honorable Mr. Justice Charles B. Rouleau. Their parents were Joseph and Euphrasine (Patouel) Rouleau, natives also of the province of Quebec, but of ancestry that came originally from Avranches in Normandy, France, and settled at Ste. Anne-de-la-Pocatiere, Quebec, where they flourished, owning property which is still in the possession of the family.

Dr. Rouleau's early education was obtained in the common schools of his native

place, which he supplemented with a course at the Laval Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1861. After receiving his diploma there he continued to study Latin and Greek at Nicolle College. In 1866 he entered the medical department of Laval University, from which he obtained his degree in 1870. During the next seven years he practised his profession at Bic, Quebec, then for one year he practised in Ottawa, and the succeeding eight years he passed at Bryson in the same province and still actively engaged in a general practice. During the North West rebellion of 1884-5 he was located at Battleford, Saskatchewan. At the close of that memorable struggle he returned to Bryson, where he remained two years, but the taste of the Wild West he had enjoyed gave him an insatiable longing for more of the same pabulum, and in 1887 he yielded to this longing and returned to this region, locating at Calgary, where he has ever since been busily occupied with the exacting duties of his chosen life work, and where his professional services are in great demand. On November 17, 1888, he was appointed Belgian Consul for the North West Territories, his commission bearing two signatures of world distinguished persons, "Victoria" and "Salisbury." He has just received from the King of Belgium in reward of his services as Consul, the title of "Chevalier de l'Ordre de Leopold" with the Cross of that Order. In politics the Doctor is an ardent Reformer, and he is one of the most prominent and influential men in his party. Having positive convictions formed from study, observation and reflection, he does not yield easily to persuasion against them. At the same time he is tolerant, and does not thrust his views on others to their annoyance. In religion he is a Roman Catholic and earnest in his devotion to his church and the various branches of its work. He is at present Chancellor of the Calgary branch of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. He also takes an earnest interest in everything that militates in favor of the advancement and essential improvement of the community in which he lives, the province in which the greater part of his activities have been expended, and the glorious country to which both belong. His military service is comprised in his having been captain of the "Fils de Chateauguay" College Company for three years, and his attendance at the Quebec Military College, where he obtained his degrees in the first and second classes in two months. He attended this college in 1864. The Doctor was married on April 8, 1883, to Miss Catherine, daughter of Edward O'Meara, Esq., a prominent merchant of Bryson, Quebec. They have two daughters and two boys living.

CANADIAN NATIONAL PARK, BANFF, ROCKY MOUNTAINS

Up to 1902 this park was comparatively a small affair, being only twenty-six miles long by ten miles wide. Several considerations have induced the Dominion Government to make a great enlargement, and it is now the largest in the world, being nearly half as large again as the Famous Yellowstone Park in the United States. The Canadian National Park has an area of 5,732 square miles, or 3,668,480 acres, as against 3,344 square miles included in the Yellowstone. It is situated on both sides of the Rockies, and by this means the Canadian Government secures for the enjoyment of visitors for all time, some of the grandest and most accessible scenery in the whole mountain area. Successful endeavors have been made to increase the numbers of large game in the Park. Here are kept the last of the great herds of buffalo that once ranged the prairie in countless thousand. When the greed of the hunter had almost succeeded in exterminating them from the face of the earth, the officials of the Canadian Government succeeded in coralling sixteen, and sent them to Banff. There are now over sixty of them, and it is hoped they will continue to increase. Splendid moose, elk, a flock of Angora goats and a herd of deer are there with other animals, and they all appear to find their surroundings thoroughly congenial. Plans are now arranged by means of which a collection of bears will be placed in a corral in some central location. Carriage roads and bridle paths make certain parts of the Park readily accessible. Shooting within the confines of the Park is entirely prohibited, but fishing under reasonable regulations is allowed. The attractions of the Park are illimitable.

The whole of the town of Banff is the property of the Canadian Government and, under the control of the Park Superintendent, public improvements of all kinds are being constantly carried on to the great advantage of both residents and visitors. The main streets are broad and splendidly kept, the residences are in most instances tastefully designed and well maintained, and throughout the whole village there is an air of sylvan leisure and careful comfort.

Few, if any, towns are more charmingly situated. Few places have found such speedy recognition of their attractiveness, and none have better deserved the encomiums of enthusiastic visitors, than Banff for of all the lovely resorts on the American continent, it is without a peer. Its surroundings are the mountain steepes, beside whose immense crags and peaks the works of man sink into insignificance. It is not

a question of one mountain or of two, but of many, for they stretch away far as the eye can follow them in every direction, rolling back, one behind another, in varied and sublime confusion.

The stores, while not pretentious, have from years of experience and catering to visitors, gained a complete knowledge of their requirements, and few indeed will be the needs, in the way of camping equipment, photography supplies, fishing tackle, and such like necessities for tourists that the Banff stores cannot supply.

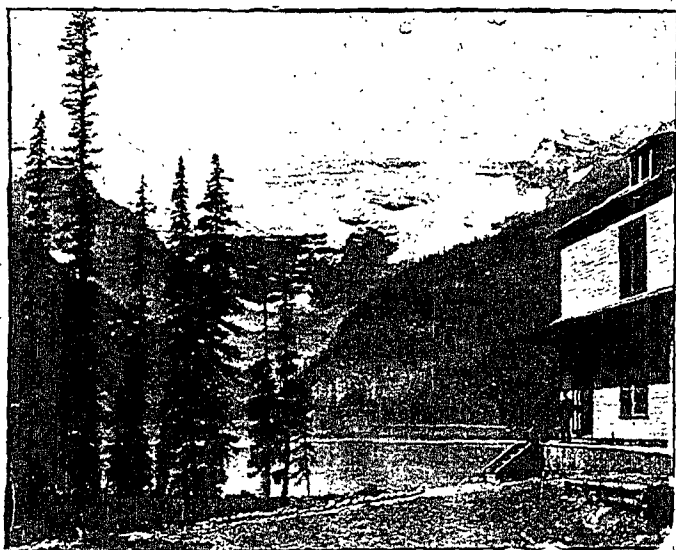
To the north, behind the pretty chaletlike railway station, made of immense peeled logs, rises the swelling, rounded back of Stony Squaw, with cliff-like buttresses projecting at its eastern end. Towering above this, majestic in its strength, dominating the whole scene, is Cascade Mountain, a huge, black, time-worn pyramid, its sides ribbed and scarred by avalanche and tempest. A plane face looks toward the little town, and two outward bastions, ridging back toward the centre of its fall, have made a natural channel, marked, even in August, by a winding trail of snow. To the west the Bow River winds in a broad open strath, the Sawback range flanking it at the northern side, with Mount Edith, a splendid dolomite peak, its symmetrical upper cone glistening virgin white in its mantle of everlasting snow, almost concealed, despite its superior height, by the intervening mountain masses. The Bougeau and Sulphur Ranges are contrasts, both of them, to the craggy and precipitous peaks north of the river, for they are rounding and hummocky in outline, with but a few rock terraces protruding, till near the summit outbulging bastions break the contours, revealing the rugged strength underlying the harmony of many hued forest with which they are clothed. Eastward lies Tunnel Mountain, a knob shaped hill, with a precipitous face to the south, and with a zigzagging carriage road traceable up its eastern side. It is but a thousand feet or so above the valley, and its ease of access,—many a visitor climbs it as an appetizing walk before breakfast,—and the magnificent view, make it the first and favorite trip of every tourist. Opposite it rise the up-tilted terraces of Mount Rudle, almost 10,000 feet high, its sides furrowed and trenched by snowslides. From the valley it appears to have two summits, and so it is sometimes called Twin Peaks.

The Museum

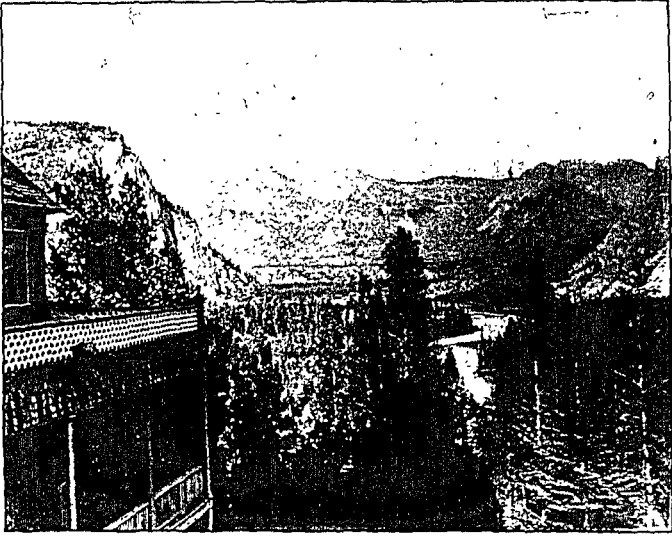
The Canadian Government maintains at Banff, a museum of very great interest to visitors, as it contains many splendidly preserved specimens of the animals, fishes and birds to be found within the Park; a carefully mounted and classified herbarium are also among its chief attractions. Indian relics and specimens of Indian workman-



CANADIAN NATIONAL PARK, BANFF



CANADIAN ROCKIES, BANFF



CANADIAN ROCKIES, BANFF



BOW RIVER VALLEY, FROM C.P.R. HOTEL, BANFF

ship, many of them of extraordinary interest, are also to be seen. The official in charge has for years taken a record of temperature, and the meteorological charts will repay examination by the weatherwise.

The Bow Falls

Another of the sights that is sure to claim early attention from the visitors is the Bow Falls, situated beneath the Banff Springs Hotel. Almost as soon as the Bow passes under the Banff bridge, it eddies and rushes as if preparing for its final leap. Soon it begins to foam and boil. Jagged black rocks, with their softer tissues worn away by the rushing stream, stand up here and there out of the roaring flood, dripping and glistening like natural fangs. Churned to a whiteness like that of milk, it roars and hisses, through the trench it has worn at the base of Tunnel Mountain, leaps down to small ledges, and then hurls itself a stream 80 feet wide, in a deafening cataract of wonderful beauty. It is not, of course, comparable with the falls of the Niagara or the Yellowstone, but among the lesser falls of the Continent it has few rivals.

Comfortable rustic seats are placed at various points within view, and at all hours of the day can be seen visitors quietly reading or gazing at the panorama of beauty of which the Fall forms so striking a centre.

Banff Hot Springs

The Banff Hot Springs undoubtedly possess wonderful curative value for rheumatic and kindred ailments and the cures recorded almost stagger belief.

It may be of interest to give an analysis of the hot sulphur water effecting such marvellous cures. Mr. McGill, assistant analyst of the Canadian Government, who recently made a full examination of the Banff water supplies, reports:

"The water is very free from organic impurities, and gives no albuminoid nitrogen. . . . Each gallon contains dissolved sulphuretted hydrogen to the amount of 0.3 grains (equivalent to 0.8 cubic inch).

"The dissolved solids are as follows:

Chlorine (in chlorides)	0.42	grains
Sulphuric Acid (SO ₃)	38.50	"
Silica (SiO ₂)	2.31	"
Lime (CaO)	24.85	"
Magnesia (MgO)	4.87	"
Alkalies (As Soda, Na ₂ O)	0.62	"
Lithium	A decided trace	

"The temperature of the spring is 114.3 degrees Fahrenheit.

ROBERT GEORGE BRETT, M.D.

The force of the aphorism which bids us seize opportunity by the forelock, has had a striking illustration in the career of Dr. Robert G. Brett, founder and proprietor of the celebrated sanitarium at

Banff, the praises of which are sounded by men and women who have received its benefits in almost every part of the civilized world. Suffering from disease, incipient or advanced, they have sought the specifics and the general curative properties of this storehouse of nature's restoratives with great advantage to themselves, and have gone there rejoicing in their own improvement and making known the advantages of the place to others.

Dr. Robert G. Brett, the proprietor of the institution, and the man whose quickness of perception and enterprise in action enabled him to see and seize upon its possibilities, came to his opportunity here on the far Western border of civilization, as it was at the time, well qualified by previous study, training and experience, to make what he has of a natural benefaction which had long waited the arrival of the man who could harness it to service for mankind. He was born on November 15th, 1851, at Strathroy, Ontario, of Irish ancestry. He received his academic training at Strathroy Grammar School, and was graduated M.D. from the University of Toronto in 1874. For some time after obtaining his degree he practiced in County Lambton, Ontario, having his home in the town of Arkona, of which he became reeve. Seeing with something like the eye of prophecy the great future awaiting Western Canada, he moved to Manitoba and located at Winnipeg, where he at once found his professional attainments in demand, and soon rose to a place of commanding influence in medical circles. He helped to found the Medical College at Winnipeg, and for a period filled the chair of *Materia Medica Therapeutics* in it. He is still held in honor in the institution and kept its faculty as Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics. But the march of wind and enterprise and daring was still in the wake of the fleeing sun, and the bold and restless spirit of this adventure loving man could not brook a place in its rearguard, however honorable. Seeking his own advancement in a material way, while working arduously for the development and improvement of the country, he was among the prospectors, so to speak, on the outposts of civilization, and discovered the hygienic properties of the springs at what is now Banff. Here he determined to locate permanently, although when he did so he was almost as much alone as was Robinson Crusoe on his island in the Pacific. But such was the regard of the public for the genial doctor, and the common faith in his judgment, that soon after he struck his stake in this favored region, a dozen families took up their residence in tents around him. This was the beginning of a new life for that section of the country, out of which has come the Sanitarium over which the doctor presides, and also the National Park, which is his benefaction to all Canada; for it was almost wholly from his



BEAUTEUS VALLEY OF THE BOW

efforts in its behalf that the park came. Yet neither in professional lines nor in enterprises of material and sentimental public benefit, were all his energies expended. The civilization of Western Canada, its reduction to a condition of law and order—the preparation of the civic soil for all the white harvests of peaceful and productive industry—was an object very dear to his benignant heart, and he gave himself to the toil and sacrifice requisite to accomplishment with unreserved devotion. He was a member of the Advisory Council of the North-West Territories from 1889 to 1892, and premier during a portion of 1889. He sat in the Assembly from 1888 to the creation of Alberta's Autonomy, and in the course of his long service filled many posts of importance and great usefulness, among them the chairmanship of the Advisory Council under Lieut. Governor Royal, always wielding a commanding influence in governmental affairs. His was the leading spirit in compelling the Interior Department of the Dominion Government to institute reforms in the management of the National Park, and when the final test came, he had the proud satisfaction of seeing his views sustained by the Supreme Court. For many years he was proprietor of "Crag and Canyon", the leading newspaper of Banff, and in its columns the best interest of this section and its people always had a potent advocate and defender. He has long served as physician and surgeon for the Canadian Pacific Railroad for the Rocky Mountain district, including the Company's hotel at Banff, and also the coal mines at Anthracite and Banff. At the election for the Provincial Parliament in the fall of 1905 he stood as the Conservative candidate for the Banff constituency, but such were the conditions that although he is undoubtedly one of the best known and most popular men in Canada, he was unsuccessful at the polls.

The Banff Sanitarium is the doctor's chief concern, however, and receives the greater part of his time and attention. It has recently been improved by the construction of a new building which contains about 150 rooms; 50 of which are fitted up with baths, closets, etc., and all are steam heated and furnished with electric lights. The central portion of this building has five stories, the upper one being all in one room 40 by 40 feet, and fitted up in elegant style for use as a recreation room, where guests may enjoy their leisure according to their individual bent and taste. From this room a most impressive view of nature's grandeur in the surrounding country is had.

The principal feature of the Sanitarium as a health resort, is the hot sulphur spring water which flows out of the ground in inexhaustible volumes. But every modern appliance of clinics and therapeutics is also at hand, so that the institution is as complete and well equipped by science and art as it is generously blessed by nature in climate and other sanitary conditions. Dr. Brett also formed the Halcyon Hot Springs Sanitarium Company on Arrow Lake, B.C., and still retains a large interest in it. This is quite an extensive establishment, with sanitarium, bath house, cottages, etc. He has long been prominent in the Masonic Order as a craftsman of high degree. Is president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the North West Territories and president of the Alberta Medical Association. In 1869 he took a course of instruction in Toronto in the 29th regiment and received a certificate, and was Lieutenant in the 27th Battalion of Middlesex and Assistant Surgeon of the 91st Battalion, Winnipeg. He was married in June, 1878, to Miss Louise T. Hungerford of Watford, Ontario. They have two sons, Reginald Harry, now practising imedicine at Bankhead, Alberta, where, with his father, he is Surgeon for the coal mines, and Robert Earl.

PINCHER CREEK.

Pincher Creek is beautifully situated in the valley of the stream from which it derives its name, at the foot of the Livingstone range of the Rockies and is surrounded by an ideal ranching and farming country, as is evidenced by the thousands of sleek cattle seen feeding on the nutritious grass which covers the prairie everywhere, and the waving fields of grain. Victoria peak to the south stands out in bold prominence and beyond is Castle mountain, one of the grandest in the entire range of the Rockies. The town lies about three miles to the south of the railway station, called Pincher, and is one of the most thriving of the West. The fine stores and residences would do credit to any city and speak volumes for the prosperity of the district. The Indian Industrial School, where a large number of aboriginal youths are being educated and instructed in the various trades of the white man is located here.

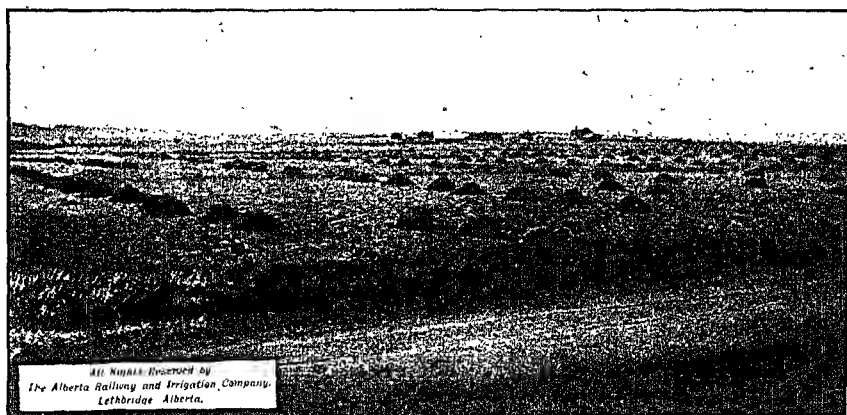
CHARLES KETTLES

The North West Territories of Canada, after their long sleep of ages, have in recent times found themselves under the dominion of a race of sturdy men as broad and comprehensive in view and as fertile in resources as their own practically limitless expanse and boundless opportunities, and under the industry, thrift and skill of these men, have sprung forward into productiveness and power bounded only by the small extent of their development by the few who have already settled in them, but with a promise of future glory and influence on the industrial and commercial life of the nation commensurate with their yet unused possibilities and uncovered wealth. One of the men alluded to, who is worthy of special mention in any compilation and exposition of the forces that have been at work in this part of the world, persuading it to whiten with the harvests of peaceful industry, and glow with the radiance of civilized life, is Charles Kettles, of Pincher Creek, one of the most extensive and successful ranchers, business men and leaders of public thought and the genius of improvement in the southern part of Alberta, where he has lived and carried on large and flourishing enterprises of different kinds for a period of nearly thirty years. He was born at the village of Ramsayville, near the city of Ottawa, in County Russell, Ontario. His parents were Charles and May Kettles, natives of Perthshire, Scotland, where the father was a ploughman and the mother a dairymaid on a farm near Castle Gowrey. They came to Canada as emigrants of modest worth and very moderate means, and took up the farm on which their son Charles and their other ten children were born and reared. The farm was wild bush land, virgin as yet to the plough, and the neighborhood was sparsely settled. So they were obliged to undergo all the privations, hardships and dangers incident to pioneer life on the remote frontier. But bravely breasting the storms and performing the arduous labors belonging to their situation, they lived and died on their chosen domain, redeeming it from the wilds and reducing it to fruitfulness as time passed, meanwhile establishing themselves firmly in the confidence and regard of the people around them. Their son Charles received only a common school education, which he obtained at the little wayside log schoolhouse near his home, and worked on the farm until he reached the age of twenty-four. He then, in 1876, joined the North West Mounted Police, and being injured to the wild life of the plains with all its dangers, trials and excitements, he made an excellent officer and rendered commendable service against native foes and foreign invaders for three years, for which he was decorated with

the medals and clasps commemorating the triumph of the invasion of 1870 and the North West Rebellion of 1885. Prior to coming West, however, he joined the Ottawa Garrison Artillery when he was but sixteen, and in the winter and spring of 1869-70 did six months garrison duty at Fort Wellington, near Prescott. He also turned out with his regiment against the last foreign invasion in June, 1870, and was quartered at Cornwall, Ontario. After joining the Mounted Police he assisted at making treaties with the Northern Cree Indians as far north as Pitt, and the next year in similar work with the Crowfoot and Blackfoot nations. Afterward he served in the Home Guards of the Rocky Mountain Rangers during the last Indian and Halfbreed insurrection. He was honorably discharged from the police force in 1879, and since then he has been a continuous resident of the Macleod and Pincher Creek district of Alberta. He passed three years and a half as farming instructor for the Piegan Indians on their reserve near Macleod, and then, in 1883, began cattle ranching in the Pincher Creek country, to which he later added successively, butchering, general merchandising, and the dairy business, carrying on all extensively and with excellent returns for his enterprise. During the last six years he has been principally engaged in farming on an extensive scale, raising for the greater part fall wheat and feed for cattle. In this and in other business he is the head of the firm of C. Kettles & Co., and connected with that of T. Lebel & Co., both of which are large operators and have a commanding influence in commercial circles. In fraternal relations he is connected with only the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In March, 1883, he united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Anderson, who was born and reared in his native place. They have four children, John N., May K., Charles S. and James M. Taking his destiny in his own hands at an early age, and with persistent energy and application forging the links of his unbroken chain of successes, meeting every claim of duty with manliness, fortitude and fidelity, and seizing every opportunity for advancement with alacrity and using all with judgment, Mr. Kettles won the smiles of fortune by his own merit, and can enjoy them now as a personal conquest. But while building his own estate with assiduous care, he has not been unmindful of the general welfare, but has contributed his full share of material aid and inspiration to the development of his locality, illustrating in every way and all the relations of life the best attributes of a wise, progressive and substantial citizenship.



IRRIGATING SUGAR BEETS AT RAYMOND



SECOND CUTTING OF ALFALFA ON OUR IRRIGATED LANDS

I believe that these two photos were taken by me
In 1884 the Government at Ottawa was sending me west to make
an Exploratory Survey up to Hudson Bay, and I was instructed
to secure a Camera. I bought one from Mr. Appleby in Ottawa and he
gave me a few lessons on the grounds of one Parliament Buildings
as to how to use it. The day before I was to leave Ottawa, I
received an offer from Elliott F. Hall of the party started out
from Site called Leithbridge. I at once saw the Deputy Minister of
Interior. He told me to give up working for the Government and to go to
the "Bully" and such I did. I took my Camera with me and immediately
used it in Southern Alberta C.A.M.

KNIGHT SUGAR COMPANY LIMITED

The great Western plains and Rocky Mountain regions of the North American continent have in many ways reset the conditions of life and changed long established beliefs in numerous lines of thought and action. Until the gigantic enterprises which distinguished the development of this section were put into successful operation, no one thought of looking for mercantile, industrial or business interests of magnitude outside of the mighty marts of commerce. North America has taught the world that they can be conducted on an immense scale in the very heart of an almost unbroken wilderness—that there, Man, summoning even the blind forces of Nature to his aid, and commanding her with the voice of an imperial master to yield up her treasures to his use and profit, can build up manufacturing industries of such magnitude and power as to bring people and civilization to the region, and in a marvelously short time create new communities, which come forth almost like exhalations from the ground, so sudden is their appearance and so complete is their form, or spring, as it were, like Pallas from the brain of Jove, fully armed for the strident warfare which awaits them in our twentieth century industrial progress.

With no intention or desire to overstate the case in any way, or indulge in anything savoring of fulsome praise or flatter, but on the other hand, wishing to simply "a round, unvarnished tale deliver," in keeping with the well known modesty of the men at the head of the concern, the writer cannot but class among such enterprises the Knight Sugar Company, Limited, of Raymond in Southern Alberta, which in its magnitude, in the largeness of its first establishment and the rapidity of its subsequent growth, and in the results which have followed its creation, suggests and fully justifies the similes used.

This enterprise had its inception in the busy brain of Mr. Jesse Knight, one of the successful mining men of Utah, in the United States, and a prominent and valued member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, whose headquarters are in that State. In company with John W. Taylor, a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles of the Church, Mr. Knight visited, in the spring of 1901, the district in which the industry is located. They found the region an open prairie, seamed with the innumerable trails of the departed bison, and looked upon, in the short vision of the ordinary observer as fit for nothing but range and hay land. But Mr. Knight and his companion are men of keener vision and deeper penetration than most of their fellows, belonging to the class who see with their minds as well as

their eyes. Moreover they had knowledge of an industry unknown in this section, and they at once saw here a very promising field for that industry—the manufacture of beet sugar—in the creation and development of which their progressive state and their enterprising people had been foremost in America. True, the industry required for its establishment anywhere an immense amount of labor and a large financial investment as conditions precedent even to its start; and in a region so new as this, so distant from business centres, and so lacking in transportation facilities, the difficulties of the undertaking were greatly increased.

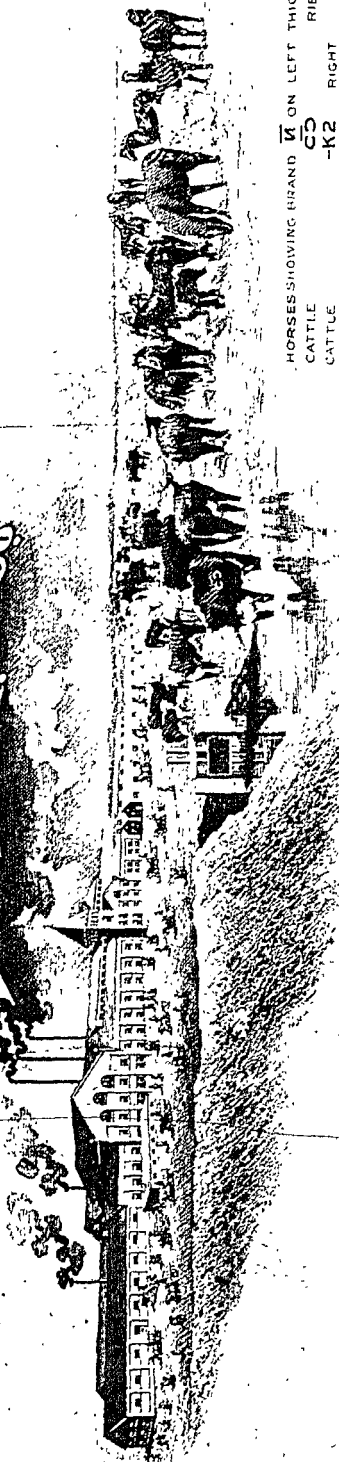
But to men like Mr. Knight and Mr. Taylor, who see clearly, decide promptly and act vigorously, and who hold on to their purposes as with the tug of gravitation, every obstacle became a challenge and every difficulty an incentive. Opposition but furnished them with weapons and wings for their advancement, and they compelled even opposing forces to contribute to their service. So impressed were they with the outlook for the project they had conceived, that before returning to Utah Mr. Knight entered into an agreement with the Canadian Northwestern Irrigation Company and the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, owners of the land, whereby he secured an interest in 52,000 acres, and deposited \$50,000 as a guarantee that a beet sugar factory would be established, and operated in the district. The companies also, on their part, agreed to perform certain work for the advantage of the neighborhood and to facilitate the new industry; and both parties to the agreement have faithfully fulfilled their obligations.

Thus was spoken into being a new municipal banfling, over whose birth all good fairies seemed to preside, and in whose baptism with the name of Raymond, given in honor of Mr. Raymond Knight, a son of its founder, all interested parties agreed that the proprieties were duly and felicitously observed. In September, 1901, the townsite was laid out and dedicated by Apostle Taylor, a few families moving in that fall, and a few isolated dwellings going up for the pioneers, while an expanse of 3,000 acres of prairie sod was turned over for the first crop.

At this writing (June, 1906) Raymond has a fixed population of over 2,000 people, housed in comfortable modern dwellings, practically every head of a family being a landowner. Two large departmental stores, grocery store, hotels, restaurants, butcher shops, a drug store, implement agencies, millinery and jewelry stores, laundries and blacksmiths are well established, and all are doing well, both locally and with neighboring settlements, while other lines of mechanical and mercantile activity are in vigorous operation and the

PAID UP CAPITAL \$1,000,000.00.

Knight Sugar Co.
Limited.



HORSES SHOWING BRAND **U** ON LEFT THIGH
CATTLE **GD** RIBS
CATTLE **-K2** RIGHT

RAYMOND, ALBERTA.

professions are well represented. A branch of the Bank of Montreal flourishes in the thriving little city, the Bell Telephone Company has connected it with the rest of the world, north and south, and a local company is installing an electric lighting system. In addition the Raymond Milling and Elevator Company's mill is in continuous operation, with a capacity of 150 barrels of flour daily, and a 40,000-bushel storage elevator. These enterprises not only supplies an extensive local trade, but has customers even in far off Japan and Australia.

Whatever other circumstances may have favored this new town on the wild prairies of the West, there can be no doubt that its phenomenal growth in five years of infant life is almost wholly due to the enterprise and public spirit of its founders, and the liberality they have shown in opening and dispensing good business opportunities and means of remunerative employment among the people. This enterprise, this public spirit, this liberality, has drawn like a magnet, and brain and brawn have abundantly followed the impulse. The Knight Sugar Company is the real entity here, and all other phases of life in this region are but differing expressions of its vitality.

This company, in its paid up capital of a million dollars, and its well trained, enterprising and far-seeing directorate, combines the two most essential elements of a successful business undertaking—plenty of money for the purpose designed and plenty of skillful brain power to direct the use of it. The official staff of the company is: president, Jesse Knight; vice-president and manager, E. P. Ellison; secretary, who might be mentioned as a star of first magnitude among the business men of the west, George W. Green, Jr.; and treasurer, J. William Knight. The board of directors includes the president, vice-president, and Joseph F. Smith, J. R. Winder, A. H. Lund, Raymond Knight, Thomas R. Cutler, David Eccles, and C. A. Magrath. In October, 1902, the preliminary work of laying out the ground for the company's great beet sugar factory, the first in Western Canada. For eight months a crew of 150 to 300 men—engineers, steel-workers, riveters, masons and laborers—was at labor in the erection of this mammoth plant, which represents an investment of \$500,000, and involved the purchase of a million and a quarter of brick, twenty-five hundred barrels of cement, fifty carloads of lumber, twenty-five carloads of structural steel and fifty carloads of machinery. The building is a handsome one in appearance and is constructed throughout of brick and steel and with cement floors. It is 300 by 70 feet in size, independent of the boiler house, lime kiln, storage room and beet sheds, and is three stories high. In addition to this structure, with its adjuncts and appurtenances, a three-storey boarding house for the employees has been put up.

For the farmer the advantages of raising sugar beets are many and decided; the crop is a certain one in the proper localities; it has a cash value fixed before it is planted; it produces greater wealth from the same acreage than any other product of the field; and it exhausts the land less than any other root or cereal. The factory price for the beets ranges from four to five dollars per ton, according to their purity and sugar contents. At this rate an average yield will bring the grower over fifty dollars an acre. Moreover, the beet is a product that can be raised much better by a number of small farmers than by a few who own large tracts of land devoted to it. Therefore the operation of a beet sugar factory in a district requires the presence there of a large number of land owners and means the distribution of money among many workers—a condition always highly beneficial to the section of country in which it prevails. Then, too, the cultivation of the beet encourages and begets improvements in the cultivation of all other crops, and thereby enhances their market value.

But the benefits of this industry to the neighborhood in which it is operated do not inure to the farmer alone. For the manufacture of beet sugar is one of those beneficent promoters of prosperity whose blessings fall upon all classes of the community by giving regular and remunerative employment to large numbers of persons, and keeping steadily in circulation large sums of money, whereby all the currents of trade are continuously quickened, freshened and vitalized. In the year 1905 the Knight Sugar Company employed a regular force of 170 hands throughout the year and 500 during the running season, paying out in wages in connection with this industry alone the sum of \$100,000, or more, nearly all of which was expended locally and doubtless changed hands many times.

The homes this benefaction has made comfortable and happy,—the domestic shrines it has warmed and brightened,—the hearts of parents it has rendered light and cheerful,—the faces of childhood it has wreathed in beaming smiles,—the intellectual and moral forces it has evoked and put in motion,—all these it might be idle to guess at had we not a gauge to come at some reliable estimate of them. This city of Raymond, with all its hundreds of homes and thousands of people; its populous schools and diligent churches; its showy marts and well-stocked markets; its handicrafts in forge and shop; its pleasures spread in harmless haunts; its city features in its frontier life,—this whole aggregation of human interests, energies, products and enjoyments, is the direct and immediate creation and dependency of the Knight Sugar Company. And the country for miles around this little city of the plains, a region which has been raised in rank and

changed in character from a cattle range of meagre value to a rich garden of fruitfulness and beauty—that too, in its new condition and its expanding prosperity, is the offspring and the special care of this beneficent manufacturing potency.

A few figures relative to the enterprise will furnish some idea of its magnitude and scope. Four hundred tons of beets are required to run the factory twenty-four hours. Twenty tons of lime rock are burned daily to provide lime and generate gas for the carbonizers; there are fifteen hundred tons of machinery installed; fifteen different pumps are used, and the piping throughout the works, if laid end to end, would stretch out over the prairie for a distance of fifty miles. In 1904 the factory used 11,900 tons of beets and manufactured 3,160,000 pounds of sugar. In 1905, 18,000 tons of beets were used and nearly 5,000,000 pounds of sugar made.

This rapid increase in the tonnage of beets raised will very soon necessitate doubling the capacity of the plant, which was built with this necessity clearly in view. Room was also provided for an additional lime kiln of twenty tons daily capacity, and for an additional battery, which is a circle of fourteen cylinders where in the process of extracting the sugar from the beets practically begins.

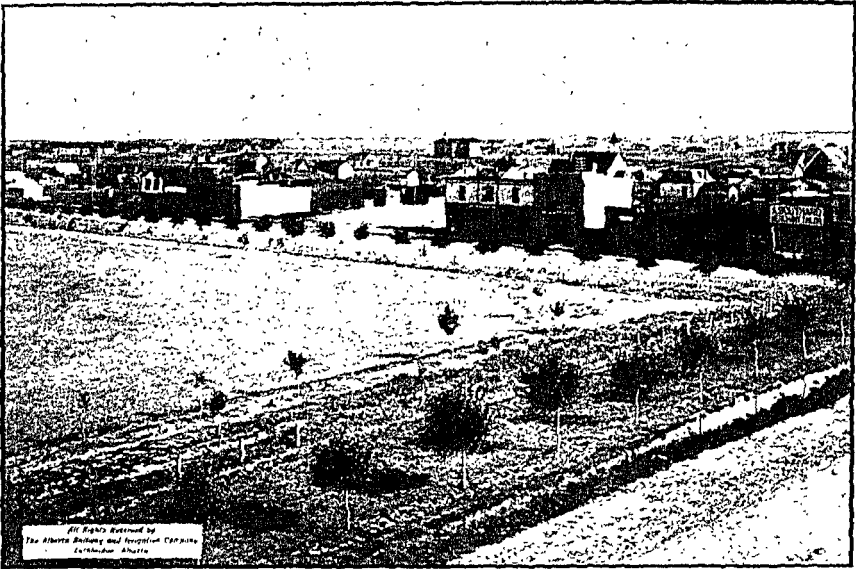
But the manufacture of beet sugar is not the only enterprise in which this company is engaged. With characteristic breadth of view, it has seen other possibilities of magnitude in this region, and is developing them. With its two branch companies, the Bar K 2 Ranching Company, and the Knight Ranching Company, it is extensively engaged in the stock industry, handling regularly some 1,200 horses and 16,000 cattle, and dispensing money on a monthly pay roll amounting to over \$3,000. The breeds favored by the companies in these ranching interests are choice, and as every precaution is taken in the rearing and care of the animals, the products of the ranches are first class in every respect and hold the highest rank in the markets for which they are bred. Moreover, the promoters of the Sugar Company have secured 260,000 acres of land in a country where the climate is good, where opportunities abound, and where farming and raising stock are sure, safe and profitable enterprises. In this region the sun shines 305 days in the year, the air is so pure and clear that the Rocky Mountains can be seen distinctly 150 miles away with the naked eye, and there is a vast stretch of fertile prairie covered with natural sod that can be destroyed only by plowing. Over this prairie cattle roam at large the year round and feed on the luxuriant Blue Bunch and Buffalo grasses that cover the whole face of the land. They put on fat in these rich pastures in short order, the beef being equal to stall or corn fed beef. The large ranchers with good

management raise steers at an expense of only \$1.50 a year per head. The chinook or warm winds from the Pacific blow away and melt the snows, uncovering the grass and making it easy for stock to graze in every season of the year. It seldom rains during the months of August, September, October and November, the dry weather having the effect of curing the grass as it stands, and its fattening qualities being equal to cured hay.

Surrounding the great Sugar Factory there are great numbers of farms from forty acres up that the Company are offering at a low rate and on good terms to home-seekers. The Sugar Factory needs farmers and the Company is pleased to pay them well for beets,—the more it has to pay for the better it is pleased.

There is no market for the farmer that equals a western mining camp. The miners live on the fat of the land, and cheerfully pay for what they want without counting the cost. The coal mining camps near by Raymond and the mines producing the precious metals are increasing rapidly and require continually larger and larger amounts of farm products. Lethbridge, twenty miles distant from the seat of this great industry, is the gateway town and distributing point of the great mining regions of East and West Kootenay. Rossland alone had a population of 8,000 when only five years old.

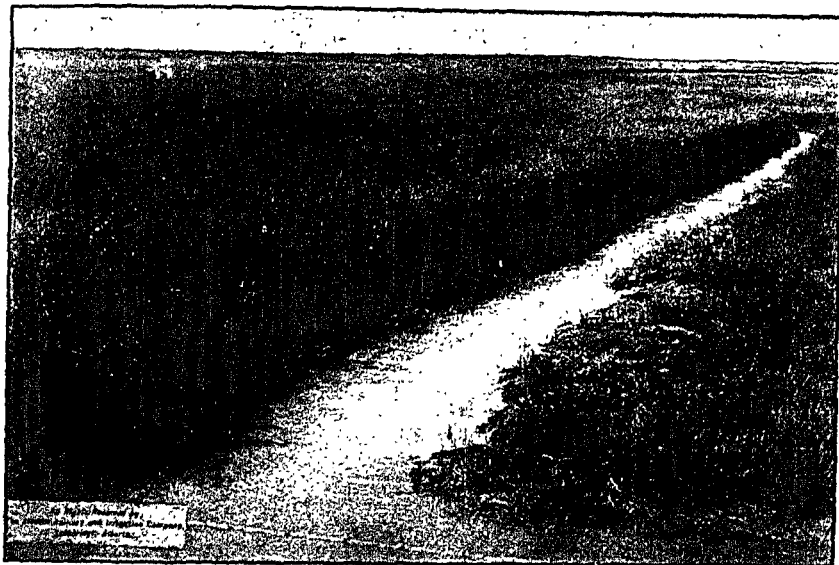
In this land of perpetual sunshine, this region equally free from summer's prostrating heat and winter's excessive cold, this veritable garden of agricultural products, this wide expanse of coal and other mineral wealth, this paradise for sportsmen, the Knight Sugar Company has miles on miles of rich farming lands, with sufficient variety in character and feature to meet the requirements of almost every taste and condition. This land the Company offers to the immigrant and home-seeker at \$7.50 per acre, one sixth cash down and five equal annual payments until the full purchase price is paid—interest on deferred payments at six per cent. per annum, payable annually, but persons who desire to do so can pay all cash and save the interest on deferred payments. Ranch land in large quantities will be sold at \$4.00 per acre on similar terms to the above. Here, then, is great and fruitful opportunity for the toilers of other lands in such abundance as to justify the appellation by which this goodly land has been designated, that of "The last great charity of God to the human race."



CITY OF LETHBRIDGE



COLLIERIES AT LETHBRIDGE



ALBERTA GRAIN



CATS IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

OLDS

WILLIAM DEAN

It is the loud sum of the silent units in any aggregate that constitutes the total, and while no one of those units may seem of great importance in itself, its presence in the column is essential to the general result, and its absence would be materially felt. The little town of Olds is but an atom in the greatness of the young but vigorous province of Alberta, but yet it has an important place in the general wealth and prosperity of the country, and in all the elements of its public business and social life, is worthy of close and discriminating consideration. Especially is it attractive to public notice in the personality and character of its leading officials, and the manner in which they are performing the duties assigned to them by the voice of the people. The record of the mayor, William Dean, and the course of useful activity in behalf of his locality through which he has risen to general esteem among the citizens and been selected by a large majority of the electors of the municipality to guide their public affairs and its destiny through the formative period of its existence as a corporate entity, commands attention and admiration from every point of view. For he is a man who has from early life been largely dependent on his own resources and exertions, and by his industry, frugality and thrift, above all, by his force of character and resolute self reliance, has pushed himself forward to consequence in the estimation of the public and to a comfortable competence in worldly possessions, while at the same time, showing himself earnestly, and intelligently interested in the enduring welfare of his locality and devoted to the promotion of every source of its progress and increasing wealth and power. Mr. Dean was born in the town of Cirencester in Gloucestershire, England, in 1870, and is the son of William and Mary Jane (Parsons) Dean, who also were natives of that town. For many years the father kept a hotel there and ministered to the comfort and ease of the travelling public through the section, becoming well known and highly esteemed for his enterprising spirit and general knowledge of his business. The son was educated in the public schools and at a private college. As a boy of sixteen he came to Canada, with his destiny in his own hands and the world before him, but with no capital but his rugged health, determined spirit and readiness to take any place in the work of the land that was open to him. For a year he worked in Toronto at day labor, saving his earnings and looking steadily to the future for the advancement he felt himself capable of winning. In 1889 he joined the North West Mounted Police, and during the next nine years he

was one of the active, energetic and constantly busy men of the celebrated force, cheerfully encountering the dangers, undergoing the labors and enduring the hardships of the service, impelled by a high sense of duty, as he has been in every other engagement in life. Resigning from the force in 1898, he formed a partnership with R. Hanistock, and together they conducted a large general store for two years. At the end of that period Mr. Dean retired from the firm and started a business enterprise of his own, in which he engaged extensively in the lumber, machinery, hay, grain and coal trade at Olds. This establishment he is still conducting, and by his enterprise and business capacity he has made it one of the leading ones in the province in its lines of commodities. The town of Olds was incorporated on July 1, 1905, and in the election of municipal officers which followed, Mr. Dean was chosen first mayor by a large majority of the votes. On the first day of July, 1895, he was married to Miss Eva Estella Lyman of Auburn, California. They had five children, Pearl, May, Thelma (deceased), Walter and William. Their mother died on June 23, 1901. In fraternal circles Mr. Dean is connected with the Police Veterans, the Odd Fellows and Sons of England.

LETHBRIDGE

In the three Western Provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—the year 1905 will go on record generally as the most prosperous in a series of prosperous years, the continued large immigration and abundant harvest, having set in circulation among the people many millions of dollars ahead of any previous season—a reflex of which is shown in the very large increase in bank clearings in Winnipeg. As might naturally be expected in so large a territory, every part has not equally participated in the prosperity, those parts most thickly populated and advanced in development of agricultural resources claiming the lion's share of inflowing currency in exchange for millions of bushels of golden wheat. At the present time, as, indeed, since its inception, prosperity of Lethbridge is dependent upon its mining enterprises and ranching interests to a greater extent than upon any other source, and it is gratifying to know that Lethbridge with its diversified interests experienced in 1905 a year of prosperity in no way behind the high record established during the previous few years, and 1906 augurs well to eclipse anything so far attained.

For the benefit of many readers who are doubtless unfamiliar with the past history of Lethbridge, a few of the salient points in its development are here given:—

The city of Lethbridge owes its exist-



W. F. Dever



ence to the enterprise of "The Northwest Coal and Navigation Company," the capital of which was largely subscribed in England, and at the head of which was Sir A. T. Galt, one of the "Fathers of Confederation," and a firm believer in the great future of the then little-known Northwest.

Mr. W. Stafford, Sr., was the first mine manager of the Company, and work was commenced in 1882 on the out-cropping coal seams on the river bottom west of the present townsite. The primary object was to provide fuel for the great trans-continental railway—the C.P.R.—then in course of construction. To convey the coal to the railway at Medicine Hat, a fleet of barges was built, but after a season's experience of the difficulties of navigation of the Belly River, were discarded, and a narrow-gauge railroad, familiarly known as "the turkey trail," built to Dunmore Junction, where connection was made with the C.P.R. This line was built in the summer of 1885. It is with this year that the history of Lethbridge proper begins, the coal camp on the bottom having been known as "Coalbanks." In the summer of that year "Harry" Bentley, J. D. Higginbotham, the I. G. Baker Co. and others, opened up business in tents or shacks, where now stand large substantial stores on our streets, and the first hotel, "The Lethbridge House," was put up by "Billy" Henderson.

With the increase of out-put from the mines, the company were compelled to look for other markets for their product than the C.P.R. and the limited home market, and another narrow-gauge line was built to Great Falls, Montana, the excellence of the coal securing for it a ready market. This line was completed in 1890, when Lethbridge experienced its first and only boom. For several years following this, the town made little or no progress, suffering to some extent from the depression which lay like a pall over the entire world.

The Dunmore line was bought by the C.P.R. and converted to standard-gauge, and with the building of the Crow's Nest line and the commencement of the large irrigation project by the Alberta Railway and Coal Company (successor to the Northwest Coal and Navigation Company) Lethbridge entered upon an era of steady progress and development, the equal of which can be shown by few towns or cities in the West. Building operations which had languished for several years began to show considerable energy; fine substantial business blocks and handsome residences began to be erected; local industries were started and have prospered; expensive municipal improvements and undertakings were successfully accomplished, the population of the town continued to increase; fine new schools, churches and banks were built; the line to Great Falls was converted to standard-gauge, the Great Northern

making connection with the Canadian line at Virden Junction; and a branch line was built from Stirling westward through the irrigated country. The mining industry continued to develop, and with improved methods of working, the daily out-put during the busy season has amounted to 1000 tons of clean coal.

During the past three years the building record has shown an expenditure of over \$200,000 each year, and the assessment totals \$2,000,000, while the rate of taxation about 17 mills on the dollar, is amongst the lowest in the West.

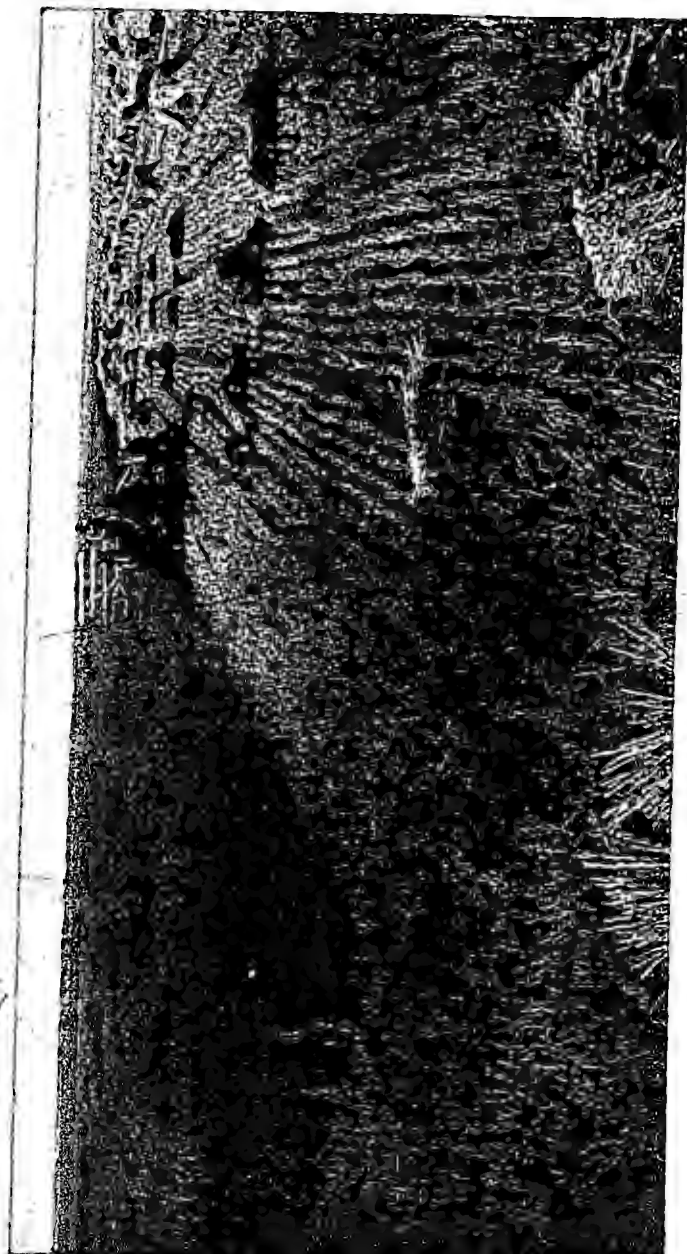
The population is about 3,500, and steadily increasing. The city transportation facilities, local services, and accommodations are very complete. It has direct connection by its local line with the Great Northern, at Virden Junction, Montana, is headquarters of the St. Mary's River Railway, which runs through the irrigated lands to Cardston; is the most important point on the Crow's Nest branch of the C.P.R., and during 1906 will be made a divisional point with terminal facilities. It has a daily mail service east, west, and south; first class telephone, telegraph, and electric light services. Its fire fighting equipment is excellent, and its educational facilities unsurpassed. Its streets are well lighted and graded. Sidewalks have been liberally provided throughout the town, wide granolithic walks now replacing wooden ones on main business streets. Tree planting on its streets is being prosecuted with vigor, and the completion of a comprehensive system of waterworks and sewers places the city in the van of progress in relation to its domestic conveniences.

As a distributive and business centre, the pre-eminent position which Lethbridge has occupied in the past, becomes more and more assured for the future, as the result of continued increase in railway facilities and settlement of surrounding country. The active development of the rich coal and other mineral deposits of Southern Alberta and British Columbia that is now in progress are additional guarantees for the future stability and expansion business.

The mild climate, moderate elevation, fine water supply and sanitary system, make Lethbridge a very desirable place of residence. Its many public conveniences, low rate of taxation, the generous planting of shade trees on streets and private premises, together with the opportunities offered for social enjoyment, are unexcelled by any place of similar size in the West. The effects of irrigation in promoting the growth of trees in the surrounding country is already becoming apparent, and beautiful rural scenery will lend an additional charm to an already attractive city.



STRAWBERRY PICKING--LETHBRIDGE DISTRICT



AN ALBERTA WHEAT FIELD

HON. CHARLES ALEXANDER MAGRATH

This esteemed citizen of Lethbridge, who was the city's first mayor, is a native of Ontario, born at North Augusta on April 22, 1860, and a son of Bolton Magrath, an Inspector of schools of that section. He was educated by private tuition and qualified for the duties of provincial land surveying, the profession of his choice. He was admitted to practice in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba, and subsequently became a Dominion land surveyor and a Dominion topographical surveyor. In 1878 he became a resident of the North West Territories, and during the next seven years he practised his profession with industry and profit. At the end of that period he was appointed land agent for the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, a position in which he found ample scope for his talents and professional acquirements. In 1891 he was chosen by acclamation a member of the North West Legislative Assembly. In this body he served until 1898, when he resigned his seat owing to the press of other business. Prior to this, however, in 1897, he was appointed a member of the Cabinet of the North West Territories under Mr. Haultain, receiving the appointment as a Conservative. He is now Land Commissioner and Assistant to the President of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, one of the directors of the Knight Sugar Company at Raymond, and connected with other enterprises of importance. The town of Magrath on the line of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's work was named in his honor. He has long been a member of the Lethbridge Board of Trade.

CHARLES FREDRICK PRINGLE CONYBEARE, K.C.

This leading lawyer and prominent and influential citizen of Lethbridge, of which he has been one of the most active promoters during all of the last twenty-one years, the period of his residence there, is a native of England, born at Little Sutton on May 19, 1860. His parents were Henry Conybeare, a prominent civil Engineer of the Mother Country, and his wife whose maiden name was Annie Newport Moore. The father was a great grandson of the last Bishop of Bristol and a grandson of Dean Conybeare, the geologist, and his ancestors for generations lived in Devonshire, England. The son was educated at Westminster, London, and started in life as a midshipman in the merchant service of his native land. He came to Canada in 1880, and studied law in Manitoba.

In 1885 having completed his legal studies, he located at Lethbridge, and began to practise his profession. He was appointed Crown prosecutor for the Southern Alberta judicial district in 1887, and this office he filled until 1900. He was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1896, and elected a Benchler of the Law Society of the North West Territories in 1897, when the society was founded; and this office he still holds, having been re-elected at every subsequent election. He is also ex-officio a member of the Diocesan Synod of Calgary, and an elected member of the Provincial Synod of Rupert's Land and of the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada. He was appointed chancellor of the diocese of Calgary in 1904, and has twice been elected president of the Lethbridge Board, of Trade. In fraternal relations he is prominent in the Order of the Knights of Pythias, being a member of the Supreme Lodge of the order as the senior representative of the Grand Domain of Manitoba, of which he was elected Grand Chancellor in 1897. He was the principal force in founding the Chinook Club of Lethbridge, of which he is the president, and he is also president of the Emire Club of that city. His marriage occurred at St. Paul, Minnesota, on June 24th, 1890, and united him with Miss Letitia Ida Attwood, a daughter of Colonel Attwood of that city. They have three children, their daughters Ethel Eva and Maud Elaine, and their son Henry Bruce Attwood. Notwithstanding the engrossing nature of his professional labors, and the claims of social and public life on his time and energies Mr. Conybeare has found time to contribute to the wealth of English literature by several products of his graceful and fluent pen, among which may be mentioned "Valmfried, a Poetical Romance." His publications have been well received and highly commended, both by the reading public and the more exacting critics.

JOHN DAVID HIGINBOTHAM

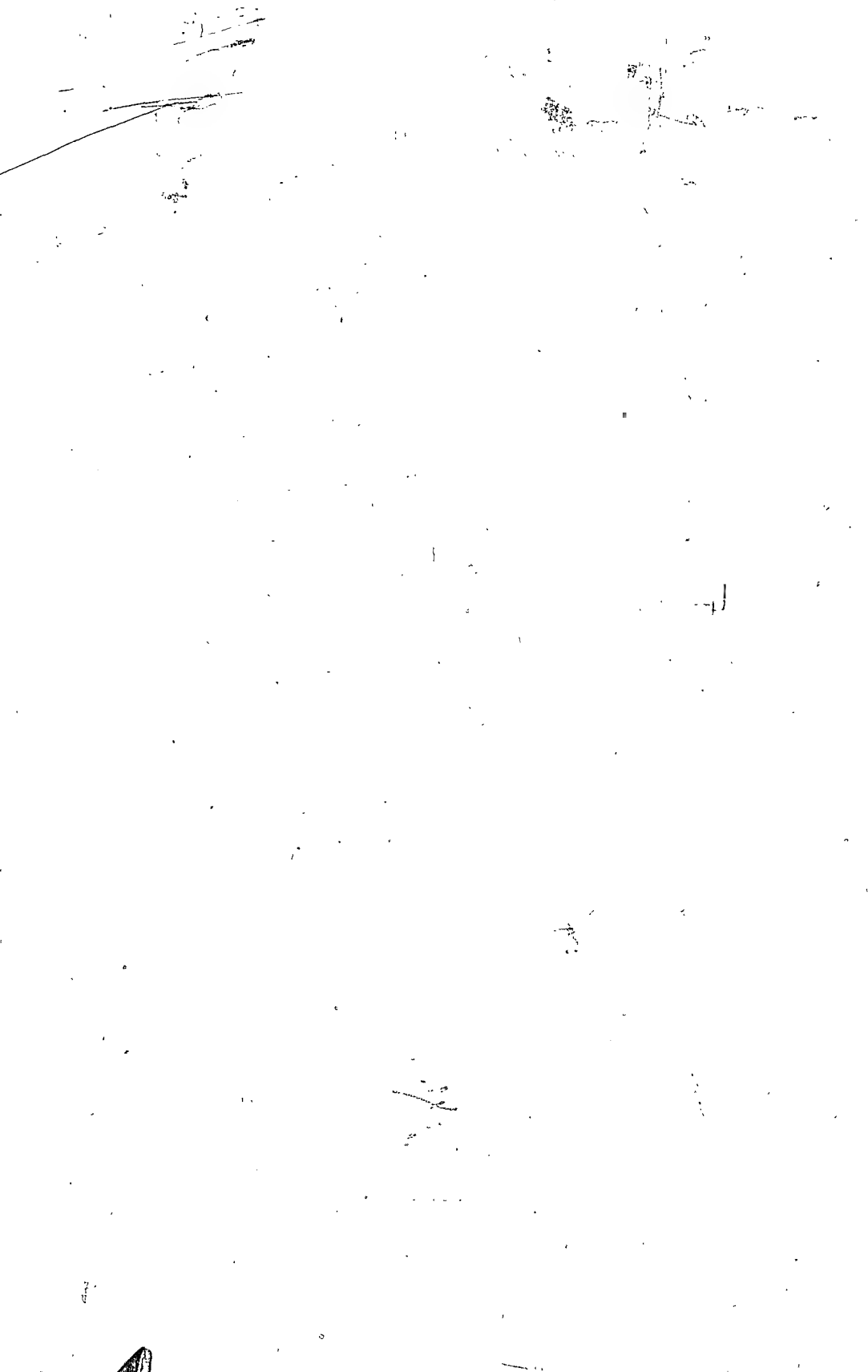
In every progressive community the men who lead the intellectual and moral forces, and give trend and vitality to mental and spiritual development, who spread about them all the bland amenities of social life, contribute to good fellowship of the better kind, and help to keep in motion all the loftier currents of thought and feeling, are among the most useful, graceful and universally esteemed members of its citizen body, and its most attractive representatives. In the town of Lethbridge one such man whose name and reputation is by no means confined within the knowledge of his city, but has spread far and wide through the province of Alberta and a much larger territory, is John D. Higinbotham,

By came out to the North West Territory in 1878 as Assistant to the Late Col. J. S. Dennis. Did not settle in the West until 1885 when Lethbridge was started in Alberta. C.A.M.



John D. Hightsham

I hope to meet
you at your home in
the
C. & M.



a man who has contributed to the elevation of taste, the moral stamina, the intellectual culture and the general weal of the community in as many ways as any other man who ever lived there. Mr. Higinbotham was born on November 23, 1864, at Guelph, Ontario, and comes of distinguished parentage and ancestry. His father was Lieutenant-Colonel Nathaniel Higinbotham of great prominence and influence in military and political circles in Ontario, and his mother Margaret Allan, a daughter of David Allan, Esq., of Edinburgh, Scotland, and scion of a family noted in Scottish history. The father, Colonel Higinbotham, has commanded the Thirtieth Wellington Battalion of ten companies from its organization, and was in active service with it during the Fenian raid. He was also a member of the Dominion Parliament from 1872 to 1878, and has been mayor of Guelph and registrar of the county of Wellington. The son was educated in the common and high schools of his native city, at the Guelph Academy. Dr. Tassie's Collegiate Institute at Galt, and the Ontario College of Pharmacy in Toronto. In 1879 he was apprenticed to a chemist, and was graduated from the College of Pharmacy in 1883. He then entered the employ of Elliot & Co., wholesale druggists of Toronto, but the next year came to the North West and in May, 1884, began business as chemist and druggist at Macleod, and in October, 1885, at Lethbridge. In the last named city he still resides and carries on an extensive trade in drugs, chemicals and pharmaceutical appliances, wholesale and retail, as the head of the firm of J. D. Higinbotham & Company. He was appointed postmaster of Lethbridge on May 31, 1888, although previously in charge of the office from its establishment, and in 1892 was made coroner in and for the North West Territories. He was also one of the originators of the Taber Coal Mining Co., which is operating at Taber, Alberta, with a capital of \$200,000. In business his enterprise has been great, and his success commensurate with it. His house is one of the best known, most progressive and most thoroughly satisfactory in the whole North West. But it is in other lines of enterprise that his services to the community have been most signal and extensive. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church; has been since 1886 superintendent of Knox Church Sunday School; was secretary-treasurer of the Lethbridge Historical and Scientific Society; president of the Christian Endeavor Society; president of the St. Andrew's society; was vice-president of the Lethbridge Board of Trade in 1891; was president of the Lethbridge Lawn Tennis Club; was elected a member of the first Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the "North West Territories, and afterwards its president; has served on the Lethbridge School Board, and on numerous occasions has been ap-

pointed commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church. In Masonic circles he has also been zealous and prominent. He was elected Master of North Star Lodge, No. 41, at Lethbridge in 1891, Grand Steward of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, and the North West Territories in 1894, and District Deputy Grand Master of District No. 10, in 1897. In addition to all these duties, his active and resourceful mind has found scope and exercise in the lighter and more graceful expression of thought and culture. He has been a frequent contributor of poems, essays and short stories to numerous journals and magazines, and a collector of archaeological curiosities, rare books and pictures, ancient armor, and other treasures from the vast mines of antiquity, and has gathered about him a wealth of such relics well worth the long journey to see them and the unbounded admiration they excite. On September 25, 1889, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Anna Torrance, daughter of Rev. Robert Torrance, D.D., late Moderator of the General Assembly of Presbyterian Church of Canada, of Guelph, Ontario. Six children have blessed and brightened their domestic hearth, Helen Phyllis, Harold Torrance, Marjorie, Norman Lindsay, Mary Mewburn and Muriel Dryden.

GEORGE WASHINGTON HOUK

It was in that great hive of industry, the state of Pennsylvania, in which the providence of Nature and the diligence and skill of man have for centuries combined to produce a mighty, a prosperous and a wealthy commonwealth, that the interesting subject of this brief memoir first saw the light of this world, he having been born in Beaver county of that state on June 20, 1846, a son of William and Mary B. (Hazel) Houk, the former of old Holland Dutch ancestry, and the latter descended on one side of her house from the Mohawk Indians, but both belonging to families resident in the United States for generations. The mother is still living in St. Louis, Mo., at the age of ninety-two years. The father was a canal builder and was busily occupied at his craft for a long period building the canal between Newcastle and Beaver, a distance of sixty miles, and other works of internal improvement of this kind. The Houk family have in all periods of their history taken an earnest and serviceable interest in the welfare of the country in which they lived. George W. Houk's great-grandfather fought under Washington in the American Revolution, and after the close of that trying contest, his son, looking to the development of the then untrodden wilderness, became one of the first settlers in the Mohawk valley, in the state of New York. While he was yet in his childhood the parents of George W. removed to Lawrence county, Indiana,

locating near Fayetteville, and there he began his education in the public schools. A little later they moved to Aledo, Illinois, where he was able to attend the high school. The next move took them all to St. Louis, and then the young adventurer quit school and began the battle of life for himself by becoming a bartender on a Mississippi river steamboat plying between St. Louis and New Orleans. But he was made of too ambitious a fibre to accept permanently a subordinate position, and gradually worked himself up to the post of pilot, and for three years rendered efficient service to river navigation in that capacity. He ran often on the steamer John J. Rowe, with Mark Twain, and had many a pleasant hour of conversation with that genial humorist. During the Civil War he served nine months in the Union navy, being under Commodores Foote, Porter and Farragut in the Mississippi squadron, and on the gunboat Essex, which was the flag ship of the command. He was present at the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, but before the expiration of his term of enlistment was discharged on account of wounds received in the service. After leaving the service he went to Sacramento, Cal., and during the next six years he was prospecting in that state, Nevada and Utah. He afterwards rode Pony Express in company with Buffalo Bill, and also drove stage two years for Wells, Fargo & Co. Later he took a band of horses to Fort Benton, Montana, then the head of navigation on the Missouri, for Pease & Cullen, contractors for the U.S. Government, and also owners of the Northwest Fur Co. He worked for this firm one year and was then sent by the Fur Company to build Fort Browning on the Milk river. He afterward built the Blackfoot agency buildings, where the town of Choteau now stands, and also assisted in building old Fort Whoop Up, a few miles up the river from Lethbridge. Returning to Fort Benton, he engaged in the corral and livery business for a year and then turned his attention to teaming and freighting, making the trip from Fort Benton to the Peace River district by way of Fort Edmonton with mule trains. At that time there were no white people between Fort Benton and Fort Edmonton, the Indians along the lonely route were numerous and treacherous, and buffalo thundered over the plains by the tens of thousands. The North West Mounted Police had not yet come into this country, their advent being in 1874, and there being no organized or adequate protection against danger of various kinds, the way of this hardy pioneer in his freighting trips was fraught with peril, almost every day and hour of it.

In 1872 Mr. Houk returned to Fort Benton and was appointed sheriff of Choteau county to fill an unexpired term, and at the end of this he was elected for a full term of two years. At the end of this term he

engaged in the saloon business in partnership with I. S. Wells, but at the end of a year sold out his interest in the establishment and went to the North West on the Whoop Up trade. Tiring of this at the end of one year, he returned to Fort Benton and in 1877 and 1878 had charge of mule trains freighting between Fort Benton and McLeod in the interests of Powers Bros., taking out furs and peltries. In 1879 he drove stage for the Helena and Fort Benton Stage Co., and the next year had charge of the Cochrane Ranch. During this period he made another trip to the Peace River district, with cattle. On his return to Fort Benton he was made deputy sheriff under J. J. Healy (of Klondyke fame), with whom he served two years, and then two under James McDevitt. During his residence at the fort he owned the Fort Benton Racing and Driving Park, the first of its kind opened in that part of the North West, and he was also interested in mining and ranching in that neighborhood. In 1885 he once more came to Canada, and this time to make this section his permanent residence. He located on St. Mary's river about fifteen miles south of Lethbridge, where he engaged in ranching and coal mining, the property being known far and wide as "Houk's Coal Mine." This property he owned and operated until June 12, 1906, when he sold it. In 1902 he purchased H. Taylor's wholesale liquor business in Lethbridge, and this he has since vigorously carried on. He is also a member of the Bentley Co., Ltd., a Lethbridge mercantile company. In social and fraternal circles he is prominent and energetic, being president of the Old Timers' Association of Lethbridge, a member of the Board of Trade, a charter member of the Chinook Club of Lethbridge, and an Odd Fellow for many years. On September 22, 1875, he was united in marriage with Miss Marie Simons. They had two children, their sons Francis (deceased) and George Presley. His second marriage occurred on April 19, 1884. On this occasion he was united with Miss Victoria Bruno, the nuptials being solemnized at Fort Benton. They have had four children, all of whom have died.

M. E. ROY

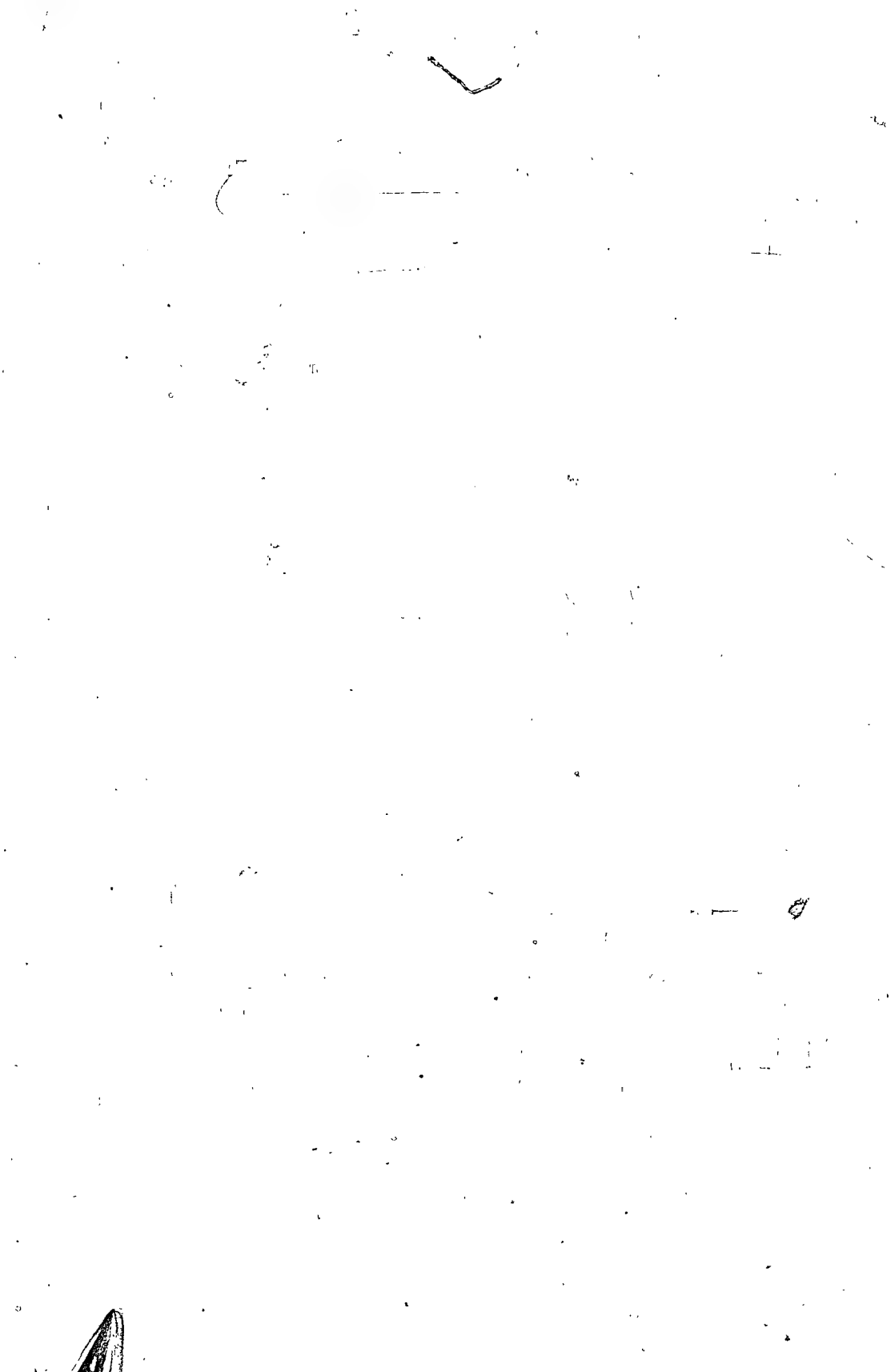
A leading and influential business man of Lethbridge, engaged in conducting one of the busy and enterprising establishments of the town and surrounding country, M. E. Roy, a wholesale liquor merchant, has had a varied and interesting career, covering many lines of activity and intercourse with men in many different places. He was born on July 4, 1853, at St. Jacques in the province of Quebec, and is a son of August and Alix (Porier) Roy, French Canadians by nativity, and of old French ancestry. Their son was educated at L'Assomption



Geo. W. Hook



J. W. Benson



Commercial College, and began life for himself as a clerk in a Montreal store, remaining there four years. At the end of that period he went to "The States" and during the next seven years worked at a variety of occupations and in all longitudes from Wisconsin to California. In 1878 he returned to Canada and located at Winnipeg, where he remained nine years, employed two years as a clerk and in business for himself the other seven. He became a resident of Lethbridge in 1887, and for a time after his arrival here was engaged in brewing. He then entered the wholesale liquor business, and for a while was proprietor of the Queen's Hotel; but he sold out both to engage in horse ranching. Two years of this interesting but uncertain business was enough to satisfy him in this direction, and in 1904 he acquired his present wholesale liquor business in the Henderson & Downer Block. He served one year in the town council and five years in the separate school board. Socially he is a member of the Empire Club. On September 2, 1873, he was married at Menominee, Mich., to Miss Annie Moran. They have had eleven children, nine of whom are living. From whatever point of view the career and personality of Mr. Roy are looked at, they are pleasing. In business he is correct, enterprising and broad of view; in social relations he is genial, companionable and obliging; and in reference to public affairs and the welfare of the community of his home, no man surpasses him in ardor of effort, value of service, clearness of view or excellence of judgment.

WILLIAM HENDERSON.

For many years one of the enterprising and progressive business men of Lethbridge, William Henderson has been one of the forceful factors in the development of this province, and in consequence of his services and his unquestioned ability is held in high esteem by the people of all classes. He is a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was born in 1837. His parents, John and Martha (Pennycook) Henderson were of old Lowland Scotch ancestry. Mr. Henderson received a rudimentary education in the public schools of Edinburgh, and was apprenticed at an early age to the carpenter trade, with which he became thoroughly familiar. In 1879 he decided to seek his fortunes in Canada, and arrived here that year. He remained in the east until 1880 and then came to Winnipeg for a short time, then going to Tanners Crossing, now Minnedosa, where he built a hotel. He then took a trip into the unsettled regions north, visiting many parts, and for four months did not see a white man. After six months of this wandering, he settled at the elbow of Saskatchewan, but as the projected railway did not come there, he left and went to

Pile of Bones Creek (now Regina) and from there to Moose Jaw, then westward to Swift Current and on to the forks of the Red Deer and to Medicine Hat, arriving there in 1881, before even a trial was in evidence. He remained there for a year and a half, doing construction work for the C.P.R., and built the first house in Medicine Hat. He was on bridge construction work as far west as Kananaskis and then left the service to go with the N.W. Coal and Navigation Co., and in 1883 built the N.W.M.P. Barracks and Hudson's Bay Company's store and warehouse at Fort Macleod. In the fall of 1884 he went to Dunmore to build narrow gauge cars for the same company, and in 1885 fixed boats for troops going down the river to take part in the rebellion. In 1885 he was moved to Lethbridge by the company, and built the school house, cottages for the Company's men, several other buildings, and in 1885 he built the Lethbridge house, of which he is still the proprietor. This house has been enlarged several times, and is now the largest in Alberta south of Calgary. Mr. Henderson has continued contracting on an extensive scale, and also built the hotel at Maple Creek, and several cottages at Banff. He also owns the Balmoral hotel at Lethbridge and built the hotel at Coaldale, and owns half interest in it. He owns half interest in the Rocky Butte Ranching Company, was one of the promoters of the Electric Light Company and the old Turf Association and is still connected with same, and has one of the finest residences in Alberta. Always taking an active interest in any movement towards the development of the city, he was a member of the first council, serving for four years, and a prominent member of the Board of Trade. Fraternally Mr. Henderson is a member of the Old Timers' Association of Lethbridge, the Masons, Oddfellows and Knights of Pythias. In 1887 he was married at Lethbridge to Miss Margaret Thomson, a native of Leith, Scotland. They have four children; Harold Thomson, the eldest son, is attending Upper Canada College, Toronto, daughters Margaret Etta and Edna Leith are at Havergal College, Winnipeg, and the three youngest, Adelina, William and Fred are attending the public school at Leithbridge.

CARDSTON**WILLIAM LAURIE**

William Laurie of Cardston, one of the prominent lawyers of Alberta, came into the world on September 28, 1856, at Owen Sound, Ontario. His father, Patrick Gammie Laurie, who was proprietor of the Saskatchewan Herald, published at Battleford in the adjoining province of Saskatchewan, at the time of his death on May 11, 1903, was born at New Pitligo, in Aberdeenshire Scotland, April 17, 1833, and came to America in 1842, locating eventually at the town of Owen Sound in Ontario, where he married with Miss Mary Eliza Carney, eldest daughter of Richard Carney, late sheriff of Algoma. She was a native of Barrie and the first child born there after the town was surveyed. Their son William obtained his education at Manitoba College, Winnipeg, having come to that city in 1870 with his father who was a refugee from the first Riel rebellion. He learned the printing trade from its foundation up through all its gradations, and was afterwards connected in one capacity or another with each of the early Winnipeg papers. While living in that city he studied law in the office of Bain & Blanchard, remaining there until 1878, when he moved into the wilderness of the North West, and joined his father in conducting the Herald at Battleford. In 1885 he was appointed to a position in the government service, but was dismissed from this in 1897 for political reasons. He then entered the law office of C. F. P. Conybeare, K.C., at Lethbridge, and in 1901 moved to Cardston. He has a good rank at the bar and a large and lucrative practice, and the esteem in which he is held in all parts of the province is cordial and general. On January 8, 1892, he was married to Miss Bessie Herbert, of Warwick, Ontario, eldest daughter of the late Robert Herbert of that village. She died on December 12, 1892, leaving one child, their son Francis Bland Herbert, who was born on December 15, 1892, and died on September 10, 1893. On February 15, 1894, Mr. Laurie married a second wife, Miss Illa Humphries, second daughter of Samuel Humphries of Strathroy, Ontario. They have two children, their sons William Telford, aged eleven, and Douglas Carney Mowat, aged nine. Mr. Laurie served with the North West Mounted Police as a special constable in 1885. He was present at the battle of Duck Lake on March 26 of that year, as a combatant and also as special correspondent of the Saskatchewan Herald, and was one of the police force on the steamer North-West which arrived at Batoche on the night of the charge.

MACLEOD

Macleod is situated on Old Man River, and is one of the most typical of Western ranching towns where the horse is still king. It is the headquarters of the ranching district of Southern Alberta. The country around is most favorable for stock-raising, there being plenty of food and water, with excellent climatic conditions. The mean temperature here is higher than that of Central Ontario, which is largely attributed to the moderating influence of the "chinook" winds which are wafted from the Pacific Ocean. The town stands at an altitude of 3,100 feet, and is noted for its clear air and sunshine. Macleod is a divisional point of the Crow's nest division of the railway and the southern terminus of the Calgary and Edmonton Branch by which Calgary (108) miles and Edmonton (300) miles and the towns and settlements of Northern Alberta are reached. The town has a population of over one thousand, and is an important business centre for the ranchers.

ALFRED FRANCOIS GRADY

Turning his back in his early manhood on all the blandishments and comforts of cultivated life in the eastern part of the country, and coming west as a humble toiler in the domain of constructive labor, then all the while rising by steady perseverance, thrift and systematic industry to greater and greater consequence among the people of the section with which he had cast his lot, meanwhile taking an active and serviceable interest in every worthy project for the development and improvement of the country, Alfred Francis Grady, present mayor of Macleod and now serving his fourth term in the office, is thoroughly identified with the region in which he lives, and in close and harmonious touch with every aspiration and undertaking of its people. He is a native of Annan, in the province of Ontario, where he was born on November 11, 1857, and the son of John William and Mary (McKay) Grady, prosperous farmers in that province. The father was born in the South of Ireland and came to Nova Scotia in his boyhood, like many others of his countrymen without much capital, but with a stout heart, a clear head, and a ready adaptability to circumstances. For awhile he was employed in the fisheries and engaged in fishing on his own account. He then turned his attention to farming. The son was educated in the public schools of his native place and grew to manhood on his father's farm. He also learned the trade of a tinsmith, and in 1881



A. J. Grady

took up his march in the wake of the setting sun toward the land of promise afar in the direction of the Rocky Mountains. He was then but twenty-two, and the country was just awaking from its long sleep of ages, and getting ready to tender to every craftsman bountiful opportunities for the employment of his skill. Here was the beautiful conjunction that always tells—youth, energy and acquisitive resourcefulness on the one hand, and a virgin country of undeveloped possibilities of immeasurable volume on the other. The union has been fruitful in good for both. After living a year in Winnipeg, Mr. Grady came farther west on the construction work of the Canadian Pacific Railway at \$1.25 a day, and paying \$7.00 a week for board. In 1885 he started in business in Macleod, and from the start he made steady and rapid progress in trade. In 1905, twenty years after his beginning in the venture, his trade aggregated \$140,000, and he has branch stores at Frank and Coleman. Having learned through personal experience what this good land holds in store for her faithful and far-seeing sons, he is firm in the conviction that it is the best country under the sun, and has an unquestioning faith in the grandeur and greatness of its future. His interest in public affairs, and his ready and valuable assistance in promoting every element of progress in the new country marked him out at an early day as one of the representative and forceful men for good to his region, and he became an important factor in all matters of local improvement and advancement. He has been elected mayor of Macleod four times, and his administration of the office has redounded greatly to the welfare of the town and his own credit. He has also served as president of the Alberta Liberal Association, and as president and secretary of the local organization of the party. In fraternal life he is connected with the Independent Order of Foresters, the Independent Order of Templars, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In the first he has been Chief Ranger of his Camr and High Chief Ranger of the Grand Body. He has also been president of the Macleod Board of Trade and the Agricultural Society. In business, in addition to his personal establishment, he has been prominent in the construction of the Macleod, Cardston and Manitoba Railroad, and connected with the Alberta Coal Company. At Stonewall, Manitoba, in 1883, he was married to Miss Mary McClement. They have five children, Alfred Bruce, John Earl, Mary Florence, William Harold and Jessie Beryl. Mr. Grady has also seen military service as captain of H squadron, Canadian Mounted Rifles.

DUNCAN JOHN D'URBAN CAMPBELL

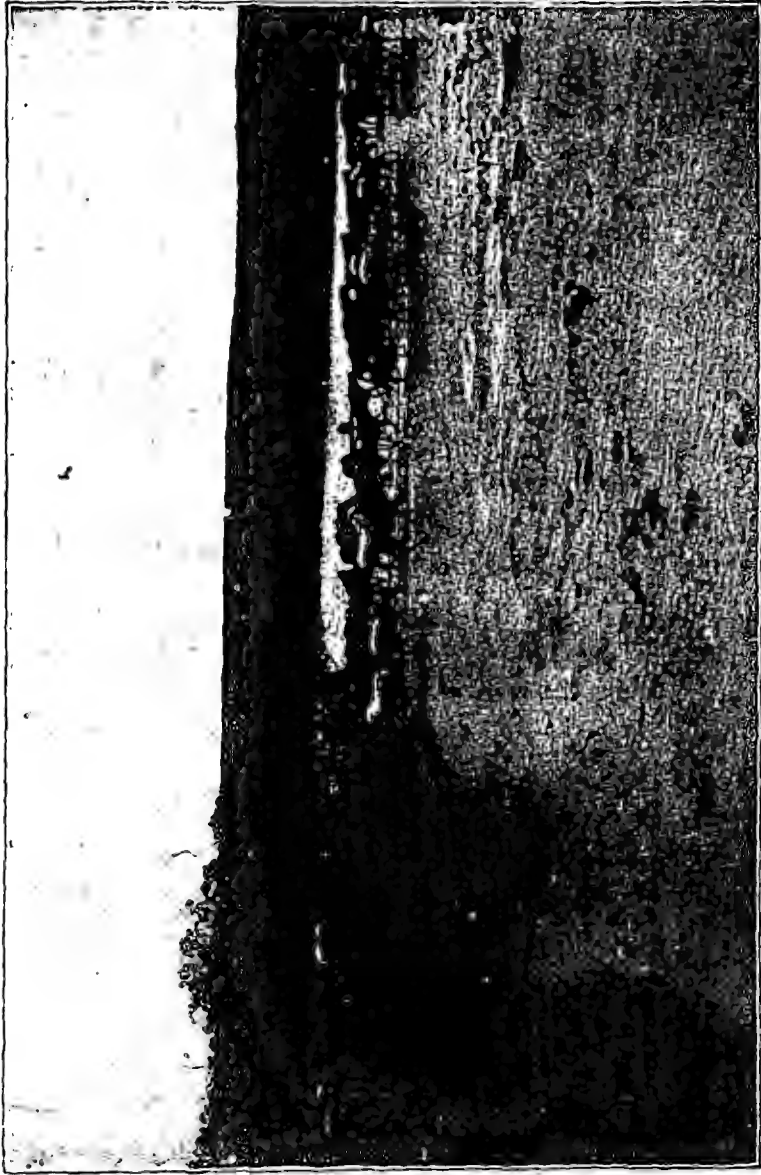
As postmaster at Macleod during the last twenty years, deputy sheriff from 1883 to 1887, and sheriff continuously since the year last named, Duncan J. D. Campbell has borne faithfully a considerable share of the burden incident to public life in this part of the dominion, and has through all the changes of time and condition in the country, and all the annoyances and exactions of official life maintained himself in the high regard of the people. He has seen life in much variety and encountered danger and hardship in many forms; but he has steadily persevered in making his way forward and upward in spite of every obstacle, showing under all circumstances a manliness of spirit and force of character highly commendable and cordially approved by all who know him. Mr. Campbell is of distinguished ancestry on both sides of his house. His father was Major T. E. Campbell, the Seigneur de Rouville in the province of Quebec, and his mother Henrietta Duchesnay, a member of a family celebrated in French and Canadian history, and a cousin of the great De Salaberry. The father came to Canada in 1837 with his regiment, the Seventh Hussars, and was married in 1839. After a short visit to his home he returned to Canada to live in 1841, and settled down as a farmer at St. Hilaire, in the province of Quebec, and there his son Duncan was born on July 16, 1855. The father, after his permanent location in the Dominion, served as military secretary successively to Sir Edmund Head and Lord Elgin, while they occupied the position of Governor-General of Canada and was a director of the Bank of Montreal and the Grand Trunk Railway. He also represented the county of Rouville in the provincial legislative assembly prior to the Confederation. The son was educated by private tutors at his home and in the schools of Lennoxville in his native province. He served some years as a bank clerk, then started for the North West Territories as assistant manager for an Ontario and Qu'Appelle land company, but after the expedition was under way, was obliged to accept the position of cook. He drove from Brandon by way of Ellis, Qu'Appelle and Fort Walsh to Macleod, being sixteen days on the journey, but immediately after his arrival at Macleod he secured a job in handling a contract to supply the Indians with beef. He also made the trail from Coal Banks, now Lethbridge, to Medicine Hat, and obtained a contract to carry the mails between the two places. In carrying out his contract he ran a stage line between Macleod and Medicine Hat for awhile, then made its eastern terminal Calgary. In 1883 he was asked by the Dominion Government to serve as postmaster at Macleod, and this position he held continuously until June,

1902. Prior to this appointment, from 1883, he had been the deputy sheriff, and in that capacity he was continued until 1887, when he was appointed sheriff, which he has been ever since. Before coming west he showed his inheritance of his father's martial spirit by valued service as sergeant of the P. L. D. G. of Ottawa, and lieutenant in the Thirty-ninth Battalion of the Norfolk Rifles, and the Thirteenth Battalion of the Hamilton Rifles. In the province of Alberta he has been captain and adjutant of the Rocky Mountain Rangers at Macleod and major of the Fifteenth Light Horse, now the Alberta Rangers, of which he is commanding officer at the same place, holding the former position in 1885. His social and fraternal relations are with the Macleod Club and Alberta Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He is also secretary of the Macleod General Hospital. In August, 1894, at Halifax, N.S., he was united in marriage with Miss E. M. Wood, a daughter of the late Captain J. Taylor Wood of the Confederate army in the United States, who was a grandson of one of the former Presidents of that country. They have three children, their sons, Duncan John Macleod, Archie Bruce Duchesnay, and Charles Carroll Wood.

JOSEPH HICKS

A lineal descendant on his mother's side of the renowned navigator, Captain Cook, who first of all explorers followed the mounting sunbeams of the morning in their beneficent march and carried the glorious ensign of progress and civilization, the flag of Great Britain around the world, Joseph Hicks of Macleod has inherited some of the characteristics of his distinguished ancestor, notably his love of adventure, his versatility of powers, and his willingness to accept and ability to make the most of the circumstances surrounding him. He is a native of Brussels, Ontario, born on December 27, 1864, and the son of James R. and Hannah (Underwood) Hicks, natives of England, the former born at St. Tassal in Cornwall, and the latter at Hull, Yorkshire. As has been noted above, the mother belonged to the Cook family, which will ever live in history as that of the first circumnavigator of the globe, from whom she was descended. The son obtained his education through private tutors and individual study, with a course in university extension pursued as occasion allowed. At the age of ten years he started out in life for himself, and for nine years thereafter rode horse races in the United States and Canada, entering with enthusiasm into all phases of the excitement and daring with unquailing courage the dangers of the sport, and so, by giving

his work his best attention, making an excellent record in it. In 1885 he joined the Hatton Scouts, which became a component part of Steele's Scouts. This latter body was composed of a detachment of the North West Mounted Police, a troop under Captain Oswald and the Hatton Steele scouts, all under the command of Colonel Steele, and in the thrilling days which soon followed he saw service at Loon Lake, Freshman's Butte, and other places. He also carried dispatches from Saddle Lake to Fort Pitt, and while doing so, was chased five times across the Saskatchewan when the current was at its full flood. At the battle of Loon Lake, when, with 43 men, Colonel Steele attacked Big Bear's band of Indians, 800 strong, Mr. Hicks was wounded, and he still bears the mark of the wound. He was also in the party that attacked the Indians who held Mrs. Govevlock and Mrs. Delaney in captivity, and was of material assistance in arresting the band and releasing the women. Coming to the West in 1883, before joining the defensive forces of the territory, he made exploring expeditions through parts of it, and thus gained knowledge which was of considerable help to him in his military service. He journeyed north to Fort Resolution, was wounded by Indian horse thieves on December 27, 1884, walked from Grizzly Bear to the Battle River Breed settlement at the mouth of the Pipestone, east of Peace Hills, in a very cold season, sleeping out all the time and living on the products of his rifle, and underwent many other hardships and privations, in all of which he was sustained by his resolute fortitude and confidence in himself as equal to any demands that could be made upon him. He has long been known as a hunter of great skill, and many times he has brought home highly valuable trophies of his unerring marksmanship, including big game of every kind, and killed under every variety of conditions. His service under Colonel Steele was in Hattons' Mounted Rifles. After leaving the military service Mr. Hicks became a barber and worked at the trade until 1898. He then began the study of law and on April 17, 1902, he was admitted to the bar of the Territories, since which time he has been engaged in a profitable and increasing practice of his profession with an office at Macleod. He has also taken an interest in mining, and is a director of the Reid Mining, Milling and Smelting Co., near Browning, Montana, in the United States. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic Order and the Order of Odd Fellows. On January 12, 1892, he was married to Miss Cora Sanders, of Mitchell, Ontario. They have four children, their son Lawrence W., and their daughters, Ella May, Cora and Lillie D.



A HORSE RANCH IN ALBERTA

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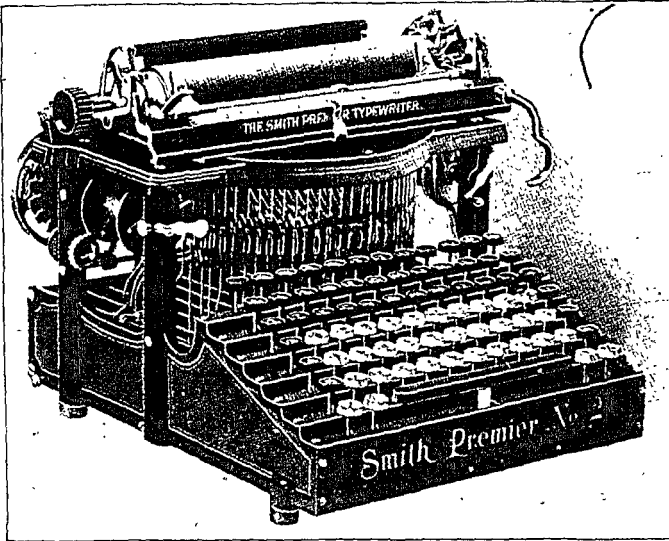
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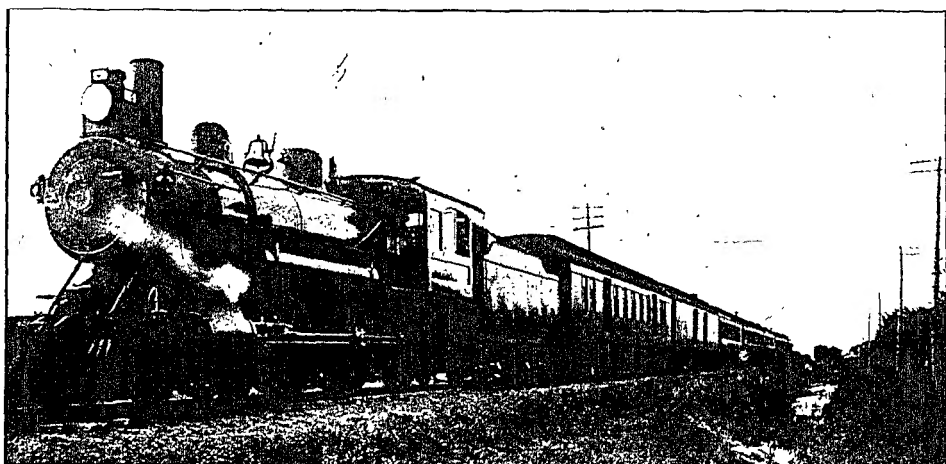


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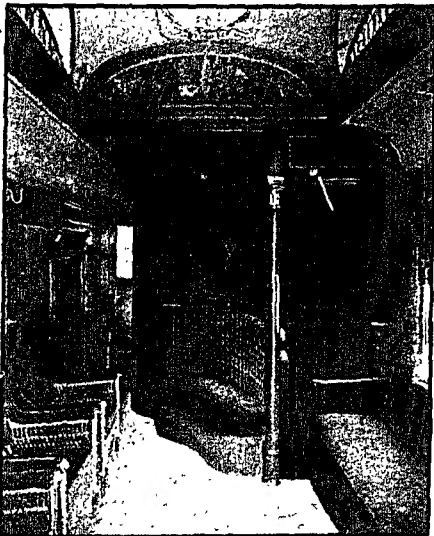
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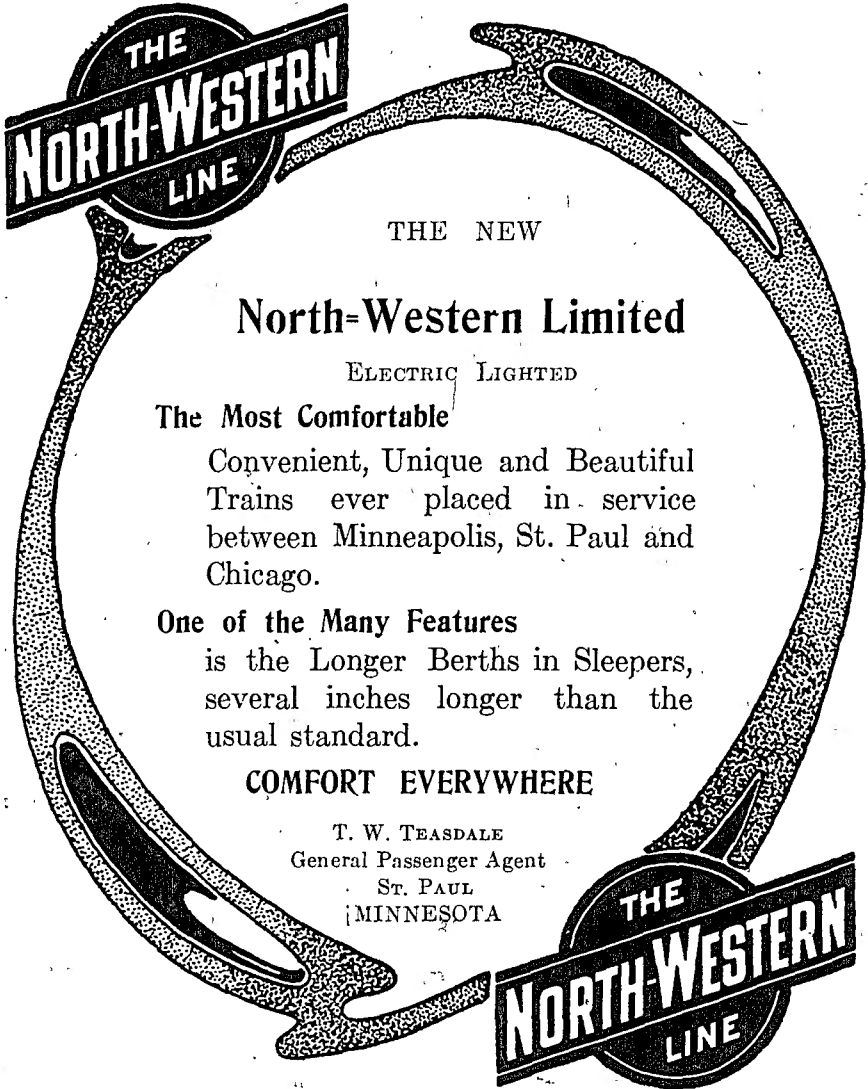


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